

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 10.

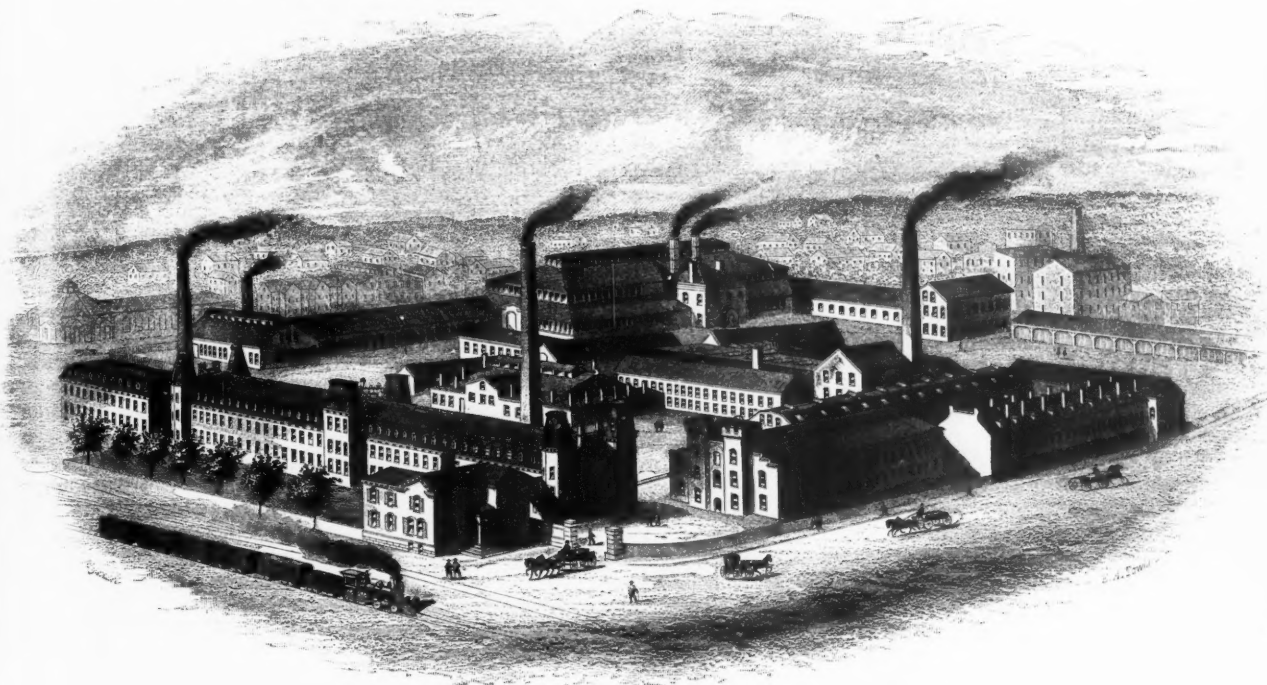
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THE CAMPBELL PRINTING-PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

THIS company produces, principally, the different classes of machinery coming under the head of cylinder presses. In its earlier day, it manufactured several rotary web-perfecting machines, which are still in

be accepted, without cavil, that generally the cylinder presses of the different kinds as manufactured by the Messrs. Hoe & Co., have, in all their generic and essential features, been pretty strictly copied by all other makers, except the Campbell Company. The Campbell cylinder presses, however, are characterized by great originality, not only in their general outward design, but



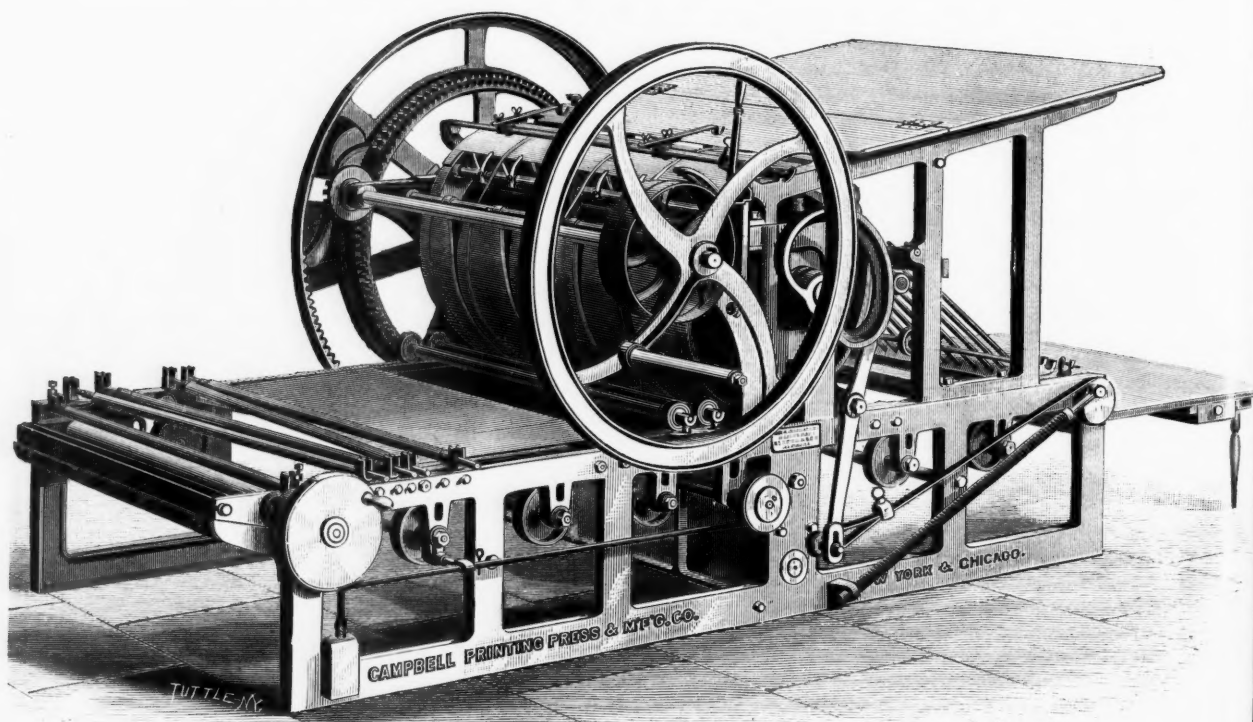
WORKS AT TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS, WHERE CAMPBELL PRINTING-PRESSES ARE MADE.

successful existence; but latterly it has given its attention more exclusively to the first mentioned class of machines.

Anyone at all familiar with the American cylinder printing-press will recognize the fact that, aside from the Campbell machines, the productions of pressmakers bear a very close external resemblance. It is none the less true that, internally and in all mechanical principles involved, they are still more closely related; and it will doubtless

more completely in the mechanism and principles employed in them. Throughout the entire series of machines produced by this company, they seem to have departed in a most radical manner from the beaten paths pursued by the others.

The founder of this company, Mr. Andrew Campbell (long since without any connection with it, however), seems to have boldly aimed, at the outset, at the solution



CAMPBELL COUNTRY PRESS.

of mechanical difficulties appearing in the cylinder presses of his day, and which had, at that time, become to be scarcely recognized by the others, but which have since become disturbing elements, acknowledged by mechanicians in this particular field to be of great importance in connection with the rapidity and accuracy required in modern printing. Since the present company severed its connection with Mr. Campbell, this same spirit of originality has been pursued by them in even a more marked degree; and, in the many changes and improvements made in the old machines, as well as in the several entirely new styles of presses originated by them, they have succeeded in keeping still further away from the old forms, methods and principles employed, so nearly in common, by all the others.

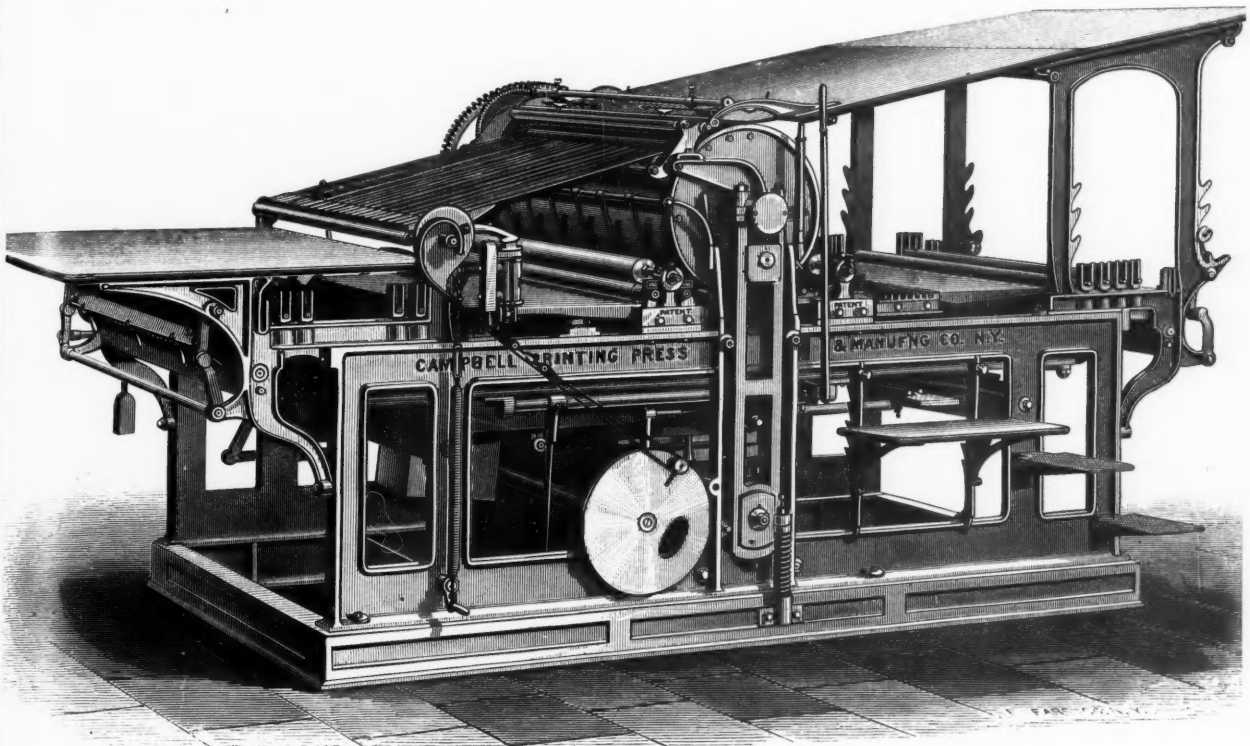
The first machine produced by Mr. Campbell—since remodeled and largely improved by the present owners—was what is well known throughout the United States as the Campbell "Country" press, of which there are now considerably over two thousand in successful use. Up to the time of Campbell's conception as embodied in this machine—about 1857—there had been no attempt of any consequence to depart from the general form of cylinder machine known as the "Napier" press, then built almost exclusively by Hoe & Co., except the substitution, by Taylor, of the oscillating spur-gear upon the rack-pinion shaft, for the universal joint, theretofore exclusively used. Taylor's oscillating spur-gear, while it eliminated a portion of the defects that both he and Campbell recognized as inhering in the "Napier" movement,

substituted something that overcame one difficulty by introducing another, not quite so important in its effects upon the correct working of the machine, but still unmechanical and objectionable to a considerable degree; and his device was remedial as effecting only one factor in the whole "Napier" scheme, there remaining other defects of no small importance. In order to avoid the inequalities produced in the rotation of the vibrating rack-pinion shaft by the universal joint, he (Taylor), in this device, attempted to use a pair of spur-gears under such circumstances as required them at one time to act as bevel-gears, and at another as spur-gears, with a continually varying angle of the two axes; and mechanicians know that it was only because of the small angle through which the two axes were permitted to vary that this mechanical abnormality could work at all, while it constitutes, undoubtedly, a source of wear and disarrangement of the elements of the machine depending upon it, even at the comparatively small departure from the theoretical accuracy involved in its use as applied. To overcome these objectionable features, Campbell conceived the idea embodied in the Campbell "Country" press, in which the rack-pinion shaft is revolved in fixed position in both directions, the rack-pinion engaging an ordinary (not endless) rack secured to the under side of the bed. The alternating rotation of the rack-pinion shaft is imparted by means of a very ingeniously contrived gear-wheel of large diameter secured to the axis or shaft of the impression cylinder. This wheel contains an internal and external spur segment of two considerably different diam-

eters, engaging, alternately, a second pinion, called the reversing pinion, secured to the outer end of the rack-pinion shaft, the transfer of the engagement of this reversing pinion from the external to the internal segments of this large cylinder wheel being secured by properly shaped epicycloidal guides engaging two studs, carrying rollers secured in the outer face of the pinion. The large cylinder gear also carries a continuous gear, into which a pinion upon the driving shaft meshes, giving motion to the whole. With this device, he also accomplished other very important results. The two segments of gear-teeth in the cylinder wheel being of different diameters, and being driven at a uniform rate by means of the driving-shaft, the external or small segment, when engaging the reversing pinion, being so proportioned, causes the rack-

would be greater than during the printing stroke, if it were not printing, due to the greater velocity imparted to it, the one compensates for the other; and for a hand-power machine makes it very desirable, the effort required being about the same for either stroke. This scheme, therefore, at one and the same time, provided a theoretically correct device for converting rotary into reciprocating motion, to replace the theoretically imperfect devices of Napier and Taylor, reduced the diameter of the impression cylinder by fully one-third, equalized the power to operate the machine through an entire revolution, and provided for the whole mechanism being actuated from the driving-shaft as a continuous train through the cylinder to the type-bed, thus insuring perfect register.

No better criterion of the merit of the ideas carried



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION, DOUBLE-INKING PRINTING-PRESS.

pinion shaft, and with it the bed, to travel at the same velocity as the cylinder surface during the printing stroke, and causes the bed upon the return, or the non-printing stroke, to travel at a considerably increased velocity. By virtue of this feature, a much smaller diameter of impression cylinder for a given sized form was used, because the impression surface of the cylinder occupied a considerably greater fraction of its circumference. The immense size of cylinder required in the one-revolution or drum cylinder form of the "Napier" press was thus overcome. Another advantage of this system is, that as the effort to propel a cylinder press through the impression stroke while printing is much greater than through the non-printing stroke, and as the effort to propel the bed in the Campbell "Country" machine during the non-printing stroke

out in this machine can be given than the great number of them made and sold. A general view of this machine as now made is given in the cut on page 426.

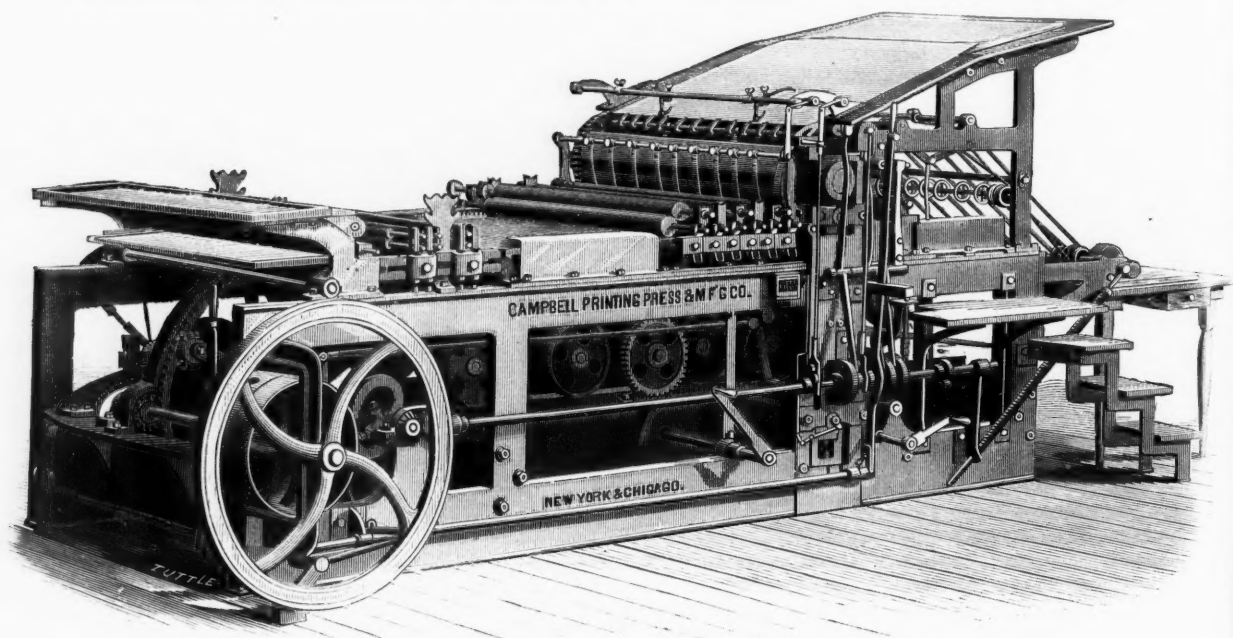
There were, however, some features in this device which precluded its being developed into the higher grades and larger sizes of machines; and Campbell, still pursuing the determination to avoid the Napier or Taylor methods, because of their palpable imperfections, constructed, for a higher class of machine, one of the first two-revolution presses ever built in this country, with a bed and cylinder movement in which an endless rack was allowed to slide vertically in guides parallel to itself to enable a rack-pinion, rotating upon a fixed axis, to run alternately upon the top and bottom of the vertically sliding endless rack. The horizontal travel of this rack was

multiplied by proper gearing into the bed, so that the bed had four times the travel of the rack. He found, later, however, that it was preferable to have the rack twice the length, and the bed's travel only twice that of the rack. This change simplified the mechanism very much, and on this principle of bed movement the Campbell two-revolution press has ever since been built. In this movement, every function of every member operates upon strictly correct mechanical principles, and entirely avoids the defects of the Napier and Taylor movements in the high grades of machines, as the double segment of the cylinder wheel with its reversing mechanism did in the country press, and is fully as distinct and original a departure from the designs and principles employed by other makers.

In connection with the two-revolution idea for a press, one of the most important devices that has ever appeared was developed: the cylinder, making two revolutions to

confined exclusively to the productions of the Campbell Company up to the present time, and it is only within the last year that any of the other makers have succeeded in delivering the sheet without contact of the printed side with some part of the mechanism; and it is believed by the Campbell Company that, up to the present writing, none of these later attempts are to be compared with their original system as successful pieces of mechanism.

Another radical advance embodied in these machines is the method employed in adjusting the rollers to the form and the driving vibrator or distributing roller. In the printing of fine work of any kind, a critical adjustment of the form-rollers is, as is well known, of the last importance. Before the advent of this device, which the Campbell Company call their "Combination Distributer," every form-roller had to be adjusted vertically to the form and horizontally to the distributing or driving-roller;



NEW LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

an impression, permitted of the sheet being carried around on the first or printing revolution of the cylinder until the head arrived at about the point at which it was taken by the grippers from the feed-board, and then delivered in front, from the top of the cylinder. By stripping the sheet at this point during the second or non-printing revolution of the cylinder, by means of the fingers of the ordinary fly, the blank or dry side of the sheet only was brought in contact with the fly or tapes, whence the fly carried it over in the usual way on to the receiving board, face down, without the freshly printed side having come in contact with anything whatever. The smutting of the work, by contact of the freshly printed sides with the tapes and fly-fingers in previous methods, had long been an eye-sore to printers, particularly on fine cut and color work, or wherever a heavy amount of color had to be employed. This system of delivering the sheet has been

and both of these adjustments, as the composition rollers shrunk with age, had to be frequently made. Both adjustments for each roller required to be made, not only with the greatest nicety to both form and distributor, but both must be made exactly alike, or there would be danger of filling up the lines in a fine cut form. The difficulty of doing this with the rollers in place, particularly with the one nearest the cylinder, was no small one. The Campbell "Combination Distributer," by causing the form-roller journals to move upon inclined surfaces, in adjusting, so placed that, for all shrinkage of the rollers, a single adjustment of either form-roller to the distributor alone gave the corresponding proper adjustment to the form; and any roller taken out could be put back in any place, instead of being obliged to be restored to its own particular place or readjusted. To make this single adjustment also so as to be done at a convenient place, a

duplicate of the form-roller bearing inclines and distributor-roller bearings are found at the back of the press, where every part of both rollers can be thoroughly inspected in making the adjustment, and then replaced and secured in their places in the press with a certainty that they are in accurate adjustment. The amount of time and trouble saved to printers by this simple device can hardly be estimated by those who have not had to perform the operations with both kinds.

Still another marked feature in which the Campbell two-revolution press departs from the general order of things in the printing of fine cut work, and similar grades of printing, is in their double-inking press, in which the form is inked—rolled twice—from each end by two rollers in a four-roller press, instead of from one end only by four rollers. It is unnecessary to explain here that two charged rollers entering upon a form from each end and returning, can more equably and perfectly distribute the ink than by making four fully charged rollers all enter upon one end of the form and return. This is admitted at all hands, and is borne out in the superior work done in fine cut work on presses having the arrangement of inking apparatus above mentioned. The cut on page 427 shows one of these double-inking two-revolution presses as now made.

Lately this concern has produced a novel machine for lithographic purposes, shown in the last cut; and it is as great a departure from the stereotyped stop-cylinder form of machine so sedulously copied from the original machines of Messrs. Hoe & Co. as its former productions are in the typographic line. This machine is the invention of, and is built from the designs and plans of Mr. John T. Hawkins, who, as mechanical engineer and inventor, and latterly as President of the Company, has taken the place, since 1877, theretofore occupied by Mr. Campbell. This machine is but one of a series they have in progress, adapted to the various kinds of printing, embodying the general form of the oscillating cylinder press, actuated by the ordinary crank motion. In the lithographic variety shown above, the aim has been to use an impression-cylinder of minimum diameter, as conducing to firmness and sharpness of impression, and the absence of all locking mechanism between the cylinder and bed, so as to permit of higher speeds being obtained, bringing the actuating mechanism of all moving parts into their simplest possible form. The theory pursued in the design of this machine has been fully borne out in practice, they having succeeded in producing fine black commercial work on these presses—which is acknowledged to be the severest test—in a manner superior to anything ever before done between a flat stone and a cylindrical impression surface, the finest grades of this work having been theretofore done either between a cylindrically surfaced stone and a cylindrical impression surface, or upon the hand "Scraper" machine. All other grades of work have also been done on it at a much increased speed. If Mr. Hawkins is as successful in his contemplated adaptation of the oscillating cylinder principle to the other kinds of printing as he has been in his lithographic press, he will have accomplished a greater departure from

old methods than Campbell did in his original machines.

The officers of the company are, Mr. John T. Hawkins, president; Mr. John L. Brower, vice-president and secretary; Mr. Ogden Brower, treasurer and general manager; Mr. C. Frank Boughton, superintendent; and Mr. A. T. H. Brower, western manager.

The factory is located at Taunton, Massachusetts, and the manufacture of every machine is under the immediate supervision of the president, Mr. Hawkins, who resides there for that purpose. In Brooklyn, New York, and connected by telephone with the home office of the company, at 160 Williams street, New York City, is the largest and best equipped repair shop for the rehabilitation of second-hand printing-presses to be found in the United States. The home office in New York City occupies two spacious floors of the building, 160 Williams street. The western branch office is located at Nos. 304 and 306 Dearborn street, Chicago; and in the upper part of these buildings and the three adjoining ones is the western repair shop, which, though not equal in size to the large Brooklyn shop, is most thoroughly equipped, and is the largest of its kind in the western country.

Some adequate idea of the magnitude of the business of this company can be obtained when it is known that there are between four hundred and five hundred men employed in its offices and upon its products.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

X.

FROM 1462 to 1481 no book is known to have been printed at Bamberg. In the latter year a press was established there by John Sensenschmidt, of Egra, who had previously printed several works at Nuremberg.

Several of the early printers who started in business on their own account after the dispersion of Faust and Scheffer's workmen in 1462, were accustomed to travel with their small stock of material from one place to another, remaining as long in a place as the productions of their press were in demand. They themselves engraved such crude cuts as their business would require from time to time; their main object was that of making money, the improvement of the art of either printing or engraving being of minor consideration, their work being confined to small jobwork principally.

From 1462 to 1467 no book appears to have been printed containing wood cuts. In the latter year one Ulric Hahn, a German, printed a book at Rome, entitled "*Meditationes Johannis de Turrecrementa*," which contained wood cuts in simple outline engraving. The work is folio in size, with thirty-four leaves, printed on stout paper on which is the watermark of a hunter's horn. The work contains thirty-four cuts. Fig. 16, the creation of animals, is a reduced fac simile of the first in the volume.

The remainder of the cuts are designed and engraved in a similar style. The designs are more spirited than those contained in Pfister's tracts, but the engraving can

not be regarded as in any way superior. Jackson enumerates the titles of the thirty-four subject illustrations. The last, No. 34, is "The Last Judgment."



Fig. 16.

Zani opines that these cuts were engraved by Italian artists, but beyond his opinion there is no authority pointing in this direction. It is most likely, says Jackson, that they were cut by one of Hahn's workmen, who could turn his hand to wood engraving and typefounding, as well as to compose and work at the press; and it is also probable that Hahn's workmen were Germans and not Italians.

The second book printed in Italy, with wood cuts, is the "Editio Princeps," of the treatise of R. Valturius de Re Militari, from the press of Johannes de Verona (son of Nicholas, the surgeon, and master of the art of printing), at Verona. This work is dedicated by the author to Sigismund Malatesta, lord of Rimini, who is styled in pompous phrase "Splendidissimum Arminensium Regem ac Imperatorem semper invictum." This work was evidently written several years before it was printed, for Baluze transcribed from a MS. dated 1463, a letter written in the name of Malatesta, and sent by the author with a copy of his work to the Sultan, Mohamet II. The bearer of the letter was the painter Matteo Pasti, a friend of the author, who visited Constantinople at the Sultan's request, in order that he might paint his portrait. It is said that the cuts in this work were designed by Pasti. It is altogether probable that he might have made the drawings in Malatesta's own copy, from which it is likely the book was printed. Pasti was accredited as being eminently skillful in the arts of painting, sculpture and engraving. Mr. Ottley asserts, "with some appearance of probability," that the cuts in question were executed by his hand. If such be the fact, it is to be regretted that an artist of so much ability should have wasted his time on work so unworthy of his reputation, for allowing that considerable talent and conception is displayed in several of the designs there is nothing in the engraving for a man of ability to waste his time on, as any novice or apprentice might execute the engravings which are in mere outline.

There is, however, no evidence of reliability that would give the slightest grounds to suppose that these engravings were cut by Pasti. Indeed, it is believed by Jackson that Pasti died before printing was introduced into Italy. Several of the cuts occupy the entire folio page, but the greater number of them are of smaller size. They

chiefly represent warlike engines, which display considerable mechanical ingenuity on the part of the contriver; modes of attack and defense, both by land and water, with various contrivances for passing a river which is not fordable, by means of rafts, inflated bladders and floating bridges.

In some of them, inventions may be noticed that are generally ascribed to a later period, such as a boat with paddle-wheels, which are put in motion by a kind of crank; a gun with a stock fired from the shoulder, and a bomb-shell. It has been asserted that hand guns were first introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, yet the figure of one in the work of Valturius makes it evident they were known some time before. It is likely that these drawings were made and the descriptions written at least ten years before the book was printed.

(To be continued.)

EIGHT PAPER TOWNS.

The "paper city" of the world has for several years been known to be Holyoke, in Massachusetts; but there are other cities and towns in the United States noted among paper men for their production of paper. Holyoke's higher limit of quantity is about 190 tons, including all mills operated by the Connecticut river at the falls of South Hadley. The paper is principally the finest kinds of writing and book. Philadelphia stands second, with 69 tons of paper and 32 tons of pulp, the paper being largely book and news. The third town in paper product is Appleton, Wisconsin, which makes 53 tons of paper, largely book and news, and 10 tons of pulp. Bellows Falls, Vermont, comes fourth, with 50 tons of paper and 26 tons of pulp, the paper being the finest grades of manilla and news. The fifth town in the United States, in quantity of paper manufacture, is Chatham, New York, where 46 tons of straw wrapping paper are made. The sixth is Lee, Massachusetts, with 45 tons of writing, book and news. Lawrence, Massachusetts, is the seventh, with 44 tons, principally book and news, and 5 tons of chemical pulp. The eighth place is given to Lockland, Ohio, where 42 tons of wrapping and other heavy papers are made.

In importance and value of paper product, the towns probably stand in the following order: Holyoke, Philadelphia, Appleton, Lee, Bellows Falls, Lawrence, Chatham, Lockland. The total product of these eight towns is about 539 tons of paper and about 75 tons of pulp.—*Paper World*.

FOOLSCAP.

Everyone who handles paper recognizes foolscap as a sheet measuring 13 by 16 inches. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. It will, therefore, be interesting to know where and how this word originated. After the execution of Charles I, of England, Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible effort to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had as a watermark the king's crown; and, when Cromwell was asked what should be put in the place of this crown, to show his overwhelming dislike of everything appertaining to royalty, he directed a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown. This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England, it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and when too late the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected, and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official paper in England. It was also used in this country, but of late it has disappeared, for what reason we do not know; still the word foolscap will remain for this size of paper.

Cap, as a name for a size of paper, has become attached to our flat cap, which measures 14 by 17 inches and has nothing to do with foolscap, except the similarity in name and size. The two should not be confounded, as one is a folded paper, while the other, as its name imports, is furnished flat.—*Printers' Circular*.

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1 16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,	175	1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,	230
1 6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2,	75	1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	27
1 8 x 12 Peerless [run one month],	200	1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	35
1 15 x 19 Globe, with throw-off,	225	1 Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	185
1 New Style Gordon, 8 x 12,	175	1 Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost \$45,	35
1 Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase,	200	1 Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,	15
1 8 x 12 Empire, self-inker,	45	1 McFarrich Mailing Machine, with galleys,	35
1 6 x 10 Columbian, Lever,	27	1 Hand Stitching Machine,	25
1 Evans Rotary, 4 x 7, self-inker,	40	1 14¼ x 20¼ Star Press,	250
1 10 x 15 Peerless Press [with steam],	250	1 8 x 12 National Jobber,	75
1 9 x 12 Nonpareil, inside chase,	200	1 8 x 10 Prouty, with Steam,	110
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135	1 8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam,	200
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145	1 8 x 12 Columbian,	45
1 8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,	200	1 18½ x 16 Nonpareil, treadle and crank,	175
1 7 x 10 Ruggles Press,	75	1 Railway Cylinder, 32 x 46,	550
1 6-column Hand Press,	150	1 30-inch Anson Hardy Paper Cutter,	150
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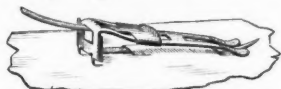
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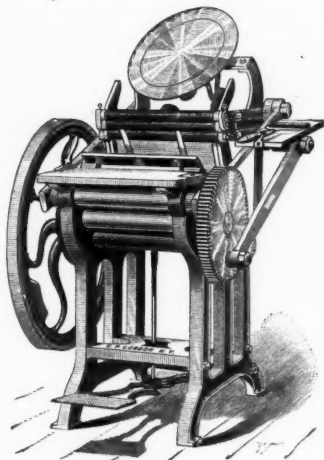
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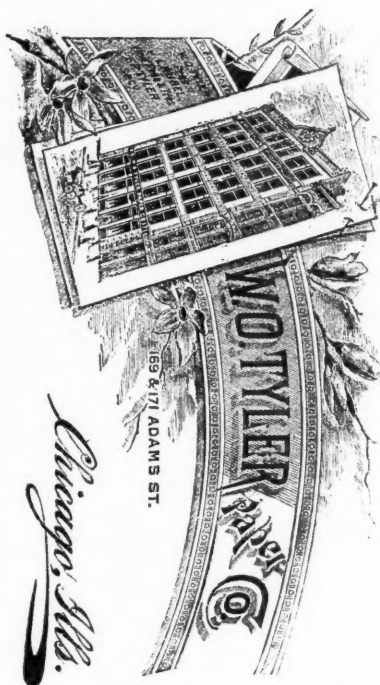
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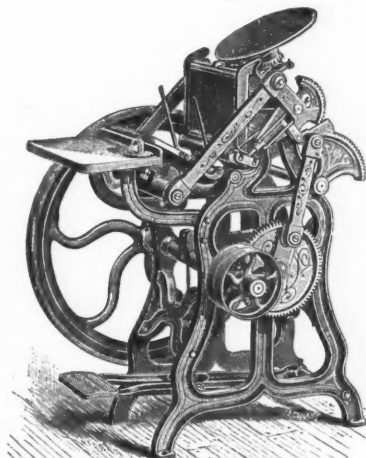
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1885.

OUR WANT COLUMN.

AT the urgent request of a number of our patrons we have decided to add to the many special features of THE INLAND PRINTER a "Want" column, in which will appear, from month to month, the advertisements of employes desirous of obtaining situations, and of employers in need of practical printers, etc. Such a medium will also prove invaluable to those desirous of disposing of their business as well as to many of our growing western towns, which offer special inducements to the enterprising publisher to settle in their midst. Our typefounders would do well to make a note of this announcement. Cost of advertisement: three lines 75 cents; five lines, \$1.00.

INNOVATIONS.

THE increase in type-bar machines, as well as the processes for producing manifold copies, together with the various stamping devices, have no doubt made serious inroads into the revenue of many of our smaller offices which formerly made a specialty of the class of work now produced by them. Said an employing printer a few days ago, "I can remember the time when my income from such little jobs as printing a removal or a change over letter heads, business cards, statements, bill heads or envelopes has frequently amounted to \$20 per week. Now all this is changed. The leisure time of a boy is utilized, and a rubber stamp which costs \$1.50 or \$2.00 does all the business. And the same may almost be said of the manifold machines, which now perform the work that formerly required the services of a compositor and a Gordon press. While this plaint may be pooh-poohed as trivial, it is a very important one to me and others in my situation."

The latest additions to this class of machines are the Cyclostyle, an English invention, and the Monotype printing-machine, a home production. The former, it is claimed, is especially adapted for producing copies of circulars, price-lists, manifests, way-bills, etc., the process employed being as follows: A sheet of cyclostyle paper is fixed in the cyclostyle frame. The circular or other matter is then written on this sheet of paper with the cyclostyle pen, the pen consisting of an ordinary wooden holder, at the end of which is fixed on a pivot a minute wheel, which revolves and turns in the direction of the writing, and makes a perfect stencil. Immediately after the writing is finished, the printing may (if desired) be commenced, and copies obtained at the rate of four or five hundred per hour.

The monotype machine is of an entirely different character, the object of the invention being the production of *printed matter* without the aid of movable types. This is accomplished by the aid of two machines, the first known as the Printer, producing the text upon strips of prepared paper, and the second, the Pager, being used to put the strips in page or column form, each machine occupying a floor space about three feet square. Several letters, or combinations of letters, can be struck simultaneously, the operation of printing being so rapid that many hundred letters can be printed in one minute, speed being limited only by the dexterity of the operator. When the page or circular is completed, it is handed to the lithographer, who transfers it to the lithographic stone, and prints off the copies in the usual way. It is further claimed that this invention is specially adapted to the production of translated short-hand reports, particularly when a large number of copies is necessary, though the company have already issued a small, four-page newspaper, printed by this process, the type of which is very legible. It is also stated that the whole of this paper was set, and prepared ready for press, by two partially trained operators in about eight hours.

Thus, with the ordinary type-writer, the hektograph, the caligraph, the cyclostyle, the monotype, the rubber stamps, stencil dies, and a score of similar devices, together with the abortions of the amateur and the com-

missions and competition of the scalper to contend against, the printer has many drawbacks to face to which he was formerly a stranger; but there is no use of kicking against the pricks. The employer, with these inventions, and the compositor, with the plate system staring them in the face, must each adapt themselves to circumstances. They may adopt the tactics of the ostrich, but the result will be the same. Growling will neither discredit nor discount. Not more helpless was Canute in enforcing his mandate to the sea than will be any endeavor to stay the march of invention, or the introduction of labor-saving appliances. Besides, these improvements create new demands in a thousand channels heretofore unoccupied, and the overshadowing fact remains, that society at large is generally the ultimate gainer by their adoption.

LARGE vs. SMALL JOB OFFICES.

THE question is frequently asked, which affords the best opportunities for producing first-class workmen—large or small job offices? Like most questions of a similar character, the answer must be—a great deal depends on surroundings and circumstances. A firm which employs, or rather retains, good men, and prides itself on its reputation and imprint, is very apt to turn out good work, no matter whether ten or fifty printers are employed, while establishments which think more of quantity than quality, or care little about its merits or defects, so long as it is gotten out, are as likely to produce inferior work, irrespective of the number of employes. We believe as a rule, however, all things being equal, that the greater number of our first-class job compositors have been graduates from the smaller offices where fine commercial work is a specialty, rather than from the mammoth establishments, where the sea of heads resembles a cotton-field, because more care and attention have been bestowed on the training of the apprentice.

And yet it should not be forgotten that the position to be occupied by the workman depends more on his own aptitude and exertions than any other agency—no matter how favorable or disadvantageous the surroundings. You can drive a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink. So it is not the possession, but the proper use of advantageous circumstances which places a workman on the top round of the ladder. A third-class printer may graduate from a first-class office, and *vice versa*. There are boys, and men, too, whose name is legion, now working at the business, who will never become proficient, even if they live to the age of Methuselah, simply because they have mistaken their calling. Years of vexation and mortification would be saved to many if the question was brought directly home, in time: "Am I adapted to, or really in love with my chosen profession?" And if the answer is unsatisfactory, as egregious a blunder is committed by continuing to follow it, as the woman makes who ties herself for life to a man under the belief that she *may* love him *after* the marriage ceremony has been performed. The experiment *may* prove successful, but it is a dangerous one at best. This adaptation can be illustrated in a hundred different ways. Let us take two men, for example: give both the same job, with the requis-

ite instructions, the material furnished, and the facilities being equal. One comprehends its nature at a glance; it is mapped out in his mind's eye, or, if necessary, its main features are penciled, and in due course of time is completed in accordance with the preconceived design. The other stumbles along as best he can. He has formed no definite idea. Line after line is tried and changed; nothing suits him; he meets with a hundred stumbling-blocks, and when the job is finished there is neither judgment, symmetry nor workmanship displayed. And thus the one remains master of the situation, commanding a premium for his labor, while the other, as a makeshift, ekes out a hum-drum existence. We remember a remark made by the wife of one of America's most celebrated landscape painters on a somewhat memorable occasion. After he had finished what he considered his masterpiece, and scores of friends had congratulated him on his triumph, his better half, who was present, was asked if she was not proud of a husband who could turn out such a picture? "I think I would rather examine the merits of a new cooking range," was the reply. Think of the yoking of two such individuals, who evidently had not a sympathy or sentiment in common with each other; and yet, not more incongruous was such an alliance than is the selection of a profession too frequently made by those who have neither the taste, the ability, the patience nor bent of character to successfully master its details.

Our advice then, to those seeking it, is: Don't marry in haste, to repent at leisure. Be thoroughly satisfied, in the first place, you can bring to the discharge of your duties those qualifications necessary to achieve success. If you are satisfied you are moving in the right groove, adopt "Excelsior" as your motto. Adhere to your determination through evil and through good report, and the result will show the wisdom of your resolve. Select, whenever practicable, for your field of labor an office which has an established reputation for turning out first-class work and keeping good material; which employs say from six to a dozen hands, and where the so-called department system does not prevail. By so doing, you will be far more apt to acquire a thorough, practical insight into the various branches of the business, and receive the benefit of the advice of your superiors than by being dependent on the assistance of those retained at one class of work from January to December, and who have not the same opportunities to instruct, even if they had the desire. Avail yourself of every opportunity to learn; improve your leisure hours, but above all things, don't become a bore. Exhaust your own resources before you ask assistance, but when asked, let no false modesty stand in your pathway. *Think* and study. *Study* and think. And as an incentive to this line of conduct, remember, a proficient job printer is, as a rule, master of the situation; that his services are always in demand; that he is in little, if any danger of becoming a tramp, provided his habits correspond with his ability. We have seen first-class wrecks, but their visits are like angels, few and far between. Remember, also, a good workman not only commands respect, but commands good wages. His opinion is not only respected, but solicited, and that the

job compositor who has the brains to suggest, the ability to design, and the hands to fashion the evidences of his skill, is the man who will continue to be regarded as the expert representative of his craft, who need fear no innovation, and for whom the automatic typesetter can have no terrors.

AN EMPLOYER'S EXPERIENCE.

IN our correspondence columns will be found a communication from an employing printer, at Mandan, Dakota, which, though somewhat out of place, deserves more than a passing notice, because we dissent *in toto* both from his arguments and what we consider the unwarranted deductions drawn therefrom. While we assure him it is neither the design nor the desire of THE INLAND PRINTER to interfere with, to regulate, or to attempt to regulate the business transactions of any firm or employer, we consider it alike unjust and ungenerous to assail an institution or body of men belonging to it, because his *personal* experience has been of the character narrated. No evidence whatever is adduced to show that the parties to whom he refers are members of a typographical union, or that they acted under its instructions. In fact, if the specimens of the advertisements in the daily issue sent, furnish a criterion of the character of their workmanship, or are modeled thereafter, they may safely be accepted as *prima facie* evidence that they are *not*, and in behalf of the craft, we tender him a vote of thanks for kicking them out of his establishment.

On the other hand, however, we know hundreds of offices where the workmen employed do *not* possess the characteristics or vices of which he complains, and to which he refers; men who are *not* supremely offensive in their manners; who are *not* uncleanly in their personal habits; who are *not* filthy in their language, but who are gentlemen in their conduct both in and out of the office; self-respecting, intelligent, qualified workmen, who command the esteem and who study the interests of their employers, whose services are and have been a source of profit, and who are alike an honor to society and their profession.

As our correspondent has virtually invited criticism, we have a curiosity to know how he reconciles his action in paying women *twenty-five* cents per thousand ems, and men *thirty-five* cents, while posing as a reformer; how he reconciles his sense of justice in paying his *forewoman* \$10 per week, for work which he himself confesses is as well done as by the *foreman* to whom he paid \$25, more especially as we understand the bone of contention was not the rate of wages asked or given, but the personal habits of the employes. We question if he could furnish a stronger argument in behalf of organization, if requested to do so. The sympathy referred to is evidently but skin deep, as his practice and preaching do not correspond. And unless the physical constitution of the Dakota girl is different from that of her sisters in the eastern and southern states, there is not a reputable physician in Mandan who will not admit that the work at which these women are employed, lugging forms off and on an imposing-stone, is not only sowing the seeds of disease, but wrecking their capacity for

motherhood. This is a fact, not an opinion, and our correspondent is welcome to any satisfaction he may derive from being the agent to bring about such a result.

But the experience in our larger cities during the past year is entirely different from that of our Dakota friend's. In Chicago, especially, the firms which have been driven to the wall have been the cheap labor, non-union offices, so we would advise him not to whistle too loudly before he is out of the woods, and remember the scriptural injunction: "Let not he who putteth his armor on boast as he who putteth it off." The following tribute from the Philadelphia *Record* to the craft and their organization, warranted by practical experience, will perhaps be accepted by our readers, employers and employes alike, as worthy of credence as the wholesale denunciation of our Mandan publisher: "The printers control their trade, are well paid, and maintain amicable relations with their employers. Nobody attempts to cajole, or bribe, or intimidate them. Workingmen everywhere may ponder with advantage over the successful career of the printers' union, and learn from it the secrets of power and prosperity. An organization like this, that embodies knowledge, harmony, and a wise economy, may unlock for its members all the golden gates of the future."

TO EMPLOYERS AND FOREMEN.

THE call upon our stock of samples of printing during the past month has been so great that it is well nigh exhausted. Since the June issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, over two hundred and fifty specimens have been sent applicants in various parts of the United States and Canada, and the inquiry still continues. As we are anxious to place within the reach of our learners—the future printers of the country, so far as in our power lies, a means of obtaining specimens of the typographic art worthy of emulation, we invite samples of good work for review in our columns, the receipt of which will be promptly acknowledged, and due credit given therefor; after which the same will be distributed to apprentices throughout the country, in the order consecutively of application. To carry this project into successful operation, the aid of employers and foremen is invoked.

OUR PAPER MILLS.

FROM the eleventh edition of "Lockwood's Directory of the Paper and Stationery Trades," just issued, a valuable contribution to the history of the paper trade of the United States, we clip the following comparisons of the changes in firms and mills which have occurred during the year:

	1884.	1885.
Number of mills.....	1,082	1,096
“ “ in operation	1,049	1,037
“ “ idle	33	59

These are owned and operated by eight hundred and sixty-three firms. During 1884 nineteen mills were abandoned, and thirty-five destroyed by fire, of which nineteen have been rebuilt. There are but five mills in course of construction, as against nineteen reported a year ago.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

THE depression in business circles from which the printing trade and those directly and indirectly connected with it, have, in common with other interests, been suffering, we regret to say, continues. Though a variety of opinions have been advanced as to its cause and duration, we believe that an overproduction that has succeeded in glutting the markets, is mainly responsible for the existing state of affairs. And although it must be conceded that the immediate outlook is far from favorable, there is fortunately an absence of that feverish feeling and anxiety which have generally accompanied the commercial depressions of the past twenty years. Business men, as a rule, find themselves on a comparatively firm financial basis, because the experience of the past has not been thrown away, and both buyer and seller have of late exercised a commendable degree of caution, which must redound to their mutual advantage. Country customers, especially, are ordering nothing but what is absolutely necessary, frequently sending orders by telegraph instead of by letter, with an invariable C.O.D. request, thus showing the indispensable character of the material asked for.

With regard to the future, and the hope expressed that with the movement of the crops a permanent revival of business will be secured, it should not be forgotten that while a large surplus of wheat over former years remains on hand, it is estimated that the yield for 1885 will be 368,000,000 bushels less than that of 1884. What effect this will have on the farmers, who are the mainstay of the country publishers, remains to be seen. What is lacking in quantity, however, will in all probability be made up in price; so that with the knowledge that a speculative craze has not been the cause of the present stagnation, the expectation that remunerative prices are likely to prevail, and that with them will come better times and a revival of business, there is little if any cause for alarm.

"WHO SPOILS OUR NEW ENGLISH BOOKS?"

BY J. B. HULING.

II.

HAVING singled out these who are guilty of making the visible defects in printed books, our author goes further into the particulars of their wrong doing.

It is as difficult to teach without example the philosophy of art and of mechanics, as of history. It is proposed therefore to summon each one of our ten occasional defaulters separately, and endeavour by example of these sixty books on the table before us, to illustrate what is meant and how our meaning is applied, assigning to each one some of the particular offences alleged against him during the progress of producing a book he has helped to spoil. And first

THE AUTHOR, who is generally better acquainted with the subject of his book than the object to be properly manufactured and set before a dainty public, especially if he be new to the mystery of bookmaking, has often and in many cases extremely crude ideas of form, comeliness, and style. If he persists, as he often does, in his notions, against the better judgment, experience, and skill of his publisher and his printer, he is pretty sure to spoil his book. Author's notions of the printer's requirements of 'copy'; of the division of the work into chapters and paragraphs; of spelling, capitalizing, interpunction, and even grammar; of the headings of chapters, of headlines, leading, spacing, and above all the shape, proportion, margins, and position of the printed pages; of the type, the paper, and the ink; of the prefaces, the tables

of contents, the printer's ornaments, the indexes, et cetera, are sometimes erroneous, and often lead him astray. If he be not educated in every one of these particulars, or if he do not leave them to experts, or consult with them, he may mar his plot. These are arts outside of authorship, but not inconsistent with it. The author should be a modest man, and leave these technical details in skilled hands, at the same time watching vigilantly that no one of the other nine shall by ignorance or carelessness obscure his meaning or mar the beauty of his work. Yet how many authors dogmatize in these their foibles, and so having their own way spoil their own books for themselves and the public.

2 THE PUBLISHER is the person who ought to shoulder most of the shortcomings of the author, and combat his offensive proclivities and crude notions; but too often he is a mere dealer without responsibility or knowledge, handing over his charge to that printer who will do the work the cheapest. There are many fussy publishers whose intermediary office between the author and the printer consists in angling for the manuscripts and handing them over to the competing printer who will do the whole work at the least cost in his own and the cheapest way. There are many honourable exceptions, but in our day in England, it must be confessed that there is a dearth of such scholarly and painstaking printers and publishers as Nicolas Janson, Aldus Romanus, Henry Quentel, Anthony Koburger, Henry and Robert Stephens, Christopher Froschover, the Plantins, Hans Lufft, the Elzevirs, the Didots, Bodoni, Ibarra, Baskerville, Charles Whittingham, William Pickering, etc. all of whose books, cheap and dear, were constructed on the lines of truth and beauty, and are to-day acquired and preserved as things 'fair to see.' An ignorant, unskilled, pedantic, shiftless and enterprising publisher, building where he has no foundation (he is not an unknown quantity, but rather an encroaching one) is a nuisance to be abated. He is one of the chief men who shoddy our literature. He largely panders to that public voracity which demands cheap books even if they are lowered in quality and taste. We have no objections to cheap books, but they need not be unsightly too. The cheapest and commonest flower of the hedge maintains its pristine beauty and form, just as the cheapest book ought to be made to do.

3 THE PRINTER of the present day has become a scapegoat, or a patient beast of burden. The faults of the author and the publisher are generally attributed to him, especially if the book when issued proves to be a failure in any point of its manufacture. The author's fads and the publisher's notions are often conveyed as instructions to the printer. He knows them to be injurious, but must obey. Hence many books are spoilt in spite of the printer, while he alone receives the blame.

But the printer himself has, or may have, his own faults, and plenty of them. He generally has no recognized foundation on which to build. The competition is so great that he often snatches at anything, often receives the beginning of the copy without knowing where it will end, or what the real character and extent of the work is to be. The size and quality of the paper, the shape of the printed page, the number of lines, the size of the type, the form and comeliness of the title-pages, and the many little niceties of the work are not thought-out and digested as they ought to be, before the copy goes into the hands of the reader or compositor. The entire work is often from the time it enters the printing office allowed to drift through its several stages of manufacture without due and previous consideration. It was not so with our good old friends William Pickering and Charles Whittingham, publisher and printer, working for many years harmoniously together. It was their custom, as both used repeatedly to tell us, to each first sit upon every new book, and painfully hammer out in his own mind its ideal form and proportions. Then two Sundays at least were required to compare notes in the little summer-house in Mr. Whittingham's garden at Chiswick, or in the after-dinner sanctuary, to settle the shape and dress of their forthcoming 'friend of man.' It was amusing as well as instructive to see each of them, when they met, pull from his bulging side-pocket well-worn title-pages and sample-leaves for discussion and consideration. When they agreed, perfection was at hand, and the 'copy' went forward to the compositors, but not till then. The results, to this day, are seen in all the books bearing the imprint of William Pickering, nearly all of which bear also evidence that they

came from the 'Chiswick Press.' Of course there are many exceptions, but the want of standard rules for governing our publishers and printers, as well as for shaping and completing books is greatly to be deplored. The master printer requires a school of typography as much as the men he employs.

But another great impediment to high-class bookmaking is the different methods in different printing houses. In some positive and written instructions are given out to the readers, who are to see that the compositors comply, but these are often so crude that the book falls short in many essential particulars. This is repeatedly found out in the early stage of manufacture, but the cost of altering the form or page, or adapting both to the paper, which is too often an after consideration, is so great that the monstrous inception is suffered to mature in vulgarity.

4 THE READER under the printer is the real man of responsibility. He receives his instructions based on the traditions of the particular printing office to which he is attached, supplemented, or perhaps, counteracted by those of the author, editor, or publisher, and has to turn out a perfect book in the face of all these restraints. But he, like his predecessors in the undertaking, is often hampered by the same want of plan and due knowledge of the extent and proportions of the work that have defeated them. He neither knows the beginning nor the end of his undertaking, and often for the want of a proper method the book is composed and made up without his knowing either the size of the paper, or what particular shape the work is to be born in. He must watch the compositor's work, until the book has gone on to the press; but even then he may be defeated in spite of all his skill; for there is no good and sufficient manual by which the work is to be guided till the end. Let him also go to a school of typography, and let the readers of one office agree with those of other offices. The want of harmony in the work of readers is much to be regretted.

5 THE COMPOSITOR is a little person of great consequence. His direct responsibility morally is not so great as that of the reader, but too much is often thrust upon him. He receives in too many cases the copy illegible without its having either been pointed, corrected, or fitted for him, and having put it into type, sends it to the reader with all the faults of the author and himself. The reader is lenient, and so the author has more work to do than he cares to pay for or ought to be served with. The real maker of the book, in many cases, is the compositor. If he is lucky the book may come out right, but often nothing but chance or accident protects him. He is guided by certain trade or companion rules, but they are too meagre, and often worse than nothing. He ought to have a chance at the school of typography, and be better instructed in his own business, and be taught not to assume the business of any other sinner joined with him in the manufacture of books. His remuneration being for quantity his zeal in that direction often disgraces him, and tempts him into over and irregular spacings, over runnings, short lines, over pointing, and other unworkmanlike irregularities. It is true that the readers ought not to pass these defects, but the defects are allowed to remain as the remedy would entail delay.

6 THE PRESSMAN or MACHINIST has many opportunities of spoiling books. The lightning speed of steam and the tediousness of the old hand-press are no doubt partly in fault, but ignorance is the main cause of disaster. The books on the table before us are, some of them, lamentable examples of this class of delinquents. You can discover a want of uniformity in the quantity of ink over the various pages, and the paper not being laid on the forme to a perfect line the pages more or less when bound appear crooked.

But between the compositor and the pressman there is a long road in which many a book is spoiled. Who is responsible in every case it is hard to tell. This however is manifest: if one orders now ten new books from the Row, nine of them will come limping in, all misshaped in some particular or another. Their make up is discreditable; the page is not in proportion to the margins and the margins correspond not unto the size of the paper. The leading is defective or the head-lines are ill placed. Almost anyone knows a pretty book when he sees it, but what constitute the essentials of form and proportion few have any idea. Were one to assert that the length of a printed page should have relation to its width, and that the top should not exceed half the bottom margin, and that the front should be double the back margin, he

might not be far from the 'lines of beauty,' yet half the printers, publishers, and authors would cry out that the pages are driven up into a corner. Nevertheless, such are very nearly the proportions and shape of our old standards, large and small, in manuscript and print, that have stood the test of criticism and of time.

7 THE PAPER-MAKER is responsible for the defects of many of our books, as we see by the examples before us. Shoddy paper is as common as the people who use it. Cheapness has succeeded to quality, and as long as our people know no better the paper maker and the publisher will cram them. The remedy lies only in the consumer. Dishonest manufacture, if demanded, will be supplied. Glue and paste will take the place of fibre so long as they will sell and a patient public buy. Shoddy, glue, date-coffee, chicory, and butterine will meet us at every turn so long as an indiscriminating public encourages their production. Good and durable paper can be had if demanded.

8 THE INK-MAKER is a sinner of the first magnitude. The first printing inks ever used, as early as about the middle of the fifteenth century, are still bright, clear, and beautiful. The first printed Bible, the first Psalter, and the first Classics are all to this day conspicuous for the beauty and permanency of their inks. Compare them with almost any inks now produced and you will readily see what a falling off there has been. Shoddy, cheapness, and adulteration are the three words that express the results. Good inks can be made even now and at moderate prices, but ink-making by practice has become almost one of the lost arts. Even in the Exhibition of 1851 no medals for printer's ink were given, but it was said by the jury that some of them exhibited appeared brilliant and firm, almost as much so as the first inks of four hundred years ago, but would they stand the test of time? Good, bright, black, brilliant inks that adhere to the paper and will not spread or turn brown, can no doubt still be had, but they will require hundreds of years to test their qualities of permanence in comparison with the first inks. The shallow inks of our day, a larger proportion of them, are as offensive to the sight as they are to the smell, as some of the recent books before us amply testify.

9 THE BOOK-BINDER spoils probably as large a proportion of our books as any other one of our ten sinners. He professes to bind according to his pay. But he has all he cuts off, and he sometimes probably cuts deep with a motive. Leastwise, one large binder in New York, as frank and truthful as enterprising, confessed to us that he 'calculated' on his shavings paying his rent. At all events, as we receive our new books fresh from the binder, we naturally ask in these trimming days, when the labour of the paper knife has almost ceased, what has become of our margins? The binder replies that the printer left the edges so irregular that he has had to take 'just a shaving off,' so as not to offend the eye. That 'shaving' is just the rub. Many a book, now unsightly, would have been presentable, if properly shaved, or not shaved at all. The boards are frequently scamped, and then the book is not unfrequently cut down to the boards. To save time and labour all the cutting is generally taken off the bottom margin, so that the top margin considerably exceeds it, leaving the book unsightly and misshapen. If books are to be trimmed at all, let their margins be trimmed in due proportion. Sometimes it is necessary from bad printing to trim the margins, the printer generally blaming the paper for not being made or cut square. A little care, intelligence, forethought, and instruction will generally cure this defect in the printer, and if one then stands with a lash over the binder, the book that has by good luck come to him in a satisfactory manner, may not be spoiled by this last man. All things are possible, and our authors, publishers, and printers should combine to prevent their books being spoiled in these last hands.

10 THE CONSUMER, ignorant and careless of the beauty and proportions of his books, is the greatest sinner of all! If the generous Public will look to their own interests, pleasures, and delights in knowledge, they will look more sharply to their Books, their truest friends. Their degeneration should be tolerated no longer. Let them be cheap, but at the same time let us no longer tolerate the adulteration and bad taste that is now more and more thrust upon us. Drum all these ten sinners together and insist on each one performing well his part.

It is not unlikely that we have named faults that are not perhaps applied to the real sinner, but that is not of much consequence. Many

of our new books are unnecessarily spoiled, and it matters little whether this or that fault be laid to this or that sinner. The publisher, the printer, or the binder may sometimes, nay, often does, if he can, shift the burden of his sins to the shoulders of his neighbour, but all the faults will finally come back on the consumer if he tolerates this adulteration longer.

Again our allotted space required this issue to be passed without comment on what we have read. Next month we will inquire into the justice of the charges.

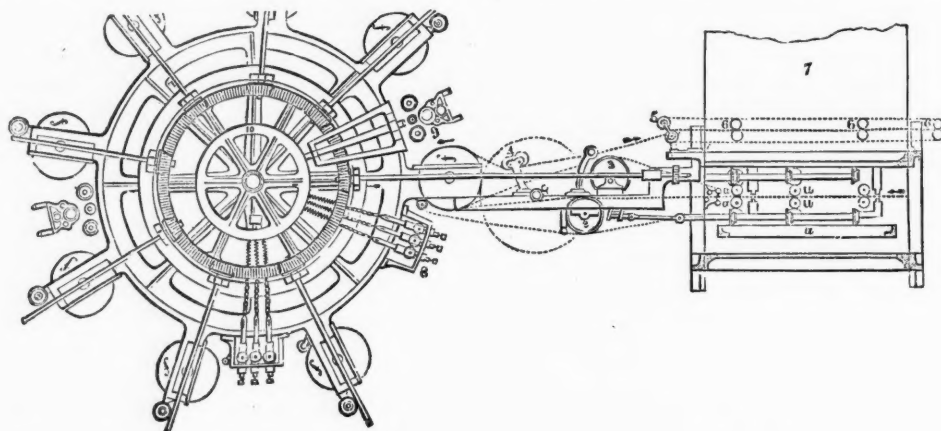
THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.*

BY one of those inexcusable blunders which frequently happen, notwithstanding ceaseless vigilance, the accompanying cut of the Applegath press was omitted from the May number. The oversight was the more apparent since the lettered description referring to the cross section appeared therein and need not be here repeated.

This machine occupied a floor place of some twenty-five feet in diameter. All the various and intricate movements required for feeding the sheets to one cylinder were



necessarily duplicated for the others, the sheets were delivered by hand, notwithstanding the Americans had previously devised the self-acting fly.

Placing lines of type at right angles to the axis of a revolving cylinder exhausts the ink from the rollers and gives the work a striped appearance. This effect is noticeable in head lines, display type, cuts and all solid surfaces. To overcome this, the vibrating cylinder or rider is used on all modern machinery for the purpose of equalizing, as near as practical the coating of ink at all points.

In the absence of this appliance, Applegath adopted a curious device which has since been applied to all bed and platten jobbers—a shifting distributing surface. The blank surface of the main drum was divided into sections which rested upon an undulating railway track, whereby the relative position to each separate cylinder was changed and a comparatively uniform color obtained.

This press marks the beginning of the rotary epoch in printing, and as such will ever be memorable in the his-

tory of the art. Costly and cumbersome though it was, still it answered the purpose for which it was designed, but its defects were so numerous as to prove fatal to its introduction extensively, and without the assistance of Mr. Walter, who had such faith in its inventor, probably it would never have been constructed.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

An account of the American Printing-House for the Blind, located at Louisville, Kentucky, describes a number of inventions and approved appliances in use in the institution. One of the most signal is a new process of stereotyping, by which, at a single stroke, the stereotype bill is reduced from fifty to ten cents per large quarto page. The whole process is as follows: The embossing type having been properly set up and secured on the bed of the printing-press, a sharp relief impression is taken in soft pasteboard. This paper matrix is clamped in an iron book having large apertures and slides in the leaves, like a photograph album. Withdraw one of the slides, an interval is left in the front of the relief-surface of the paper-matrix, and this is filled with molten type-metal. When the plate has cooled and formed a rigid bed for the matrix, a slide is withdrawn behind the matrix, so as to expose its depressed surface, and type metal is poured into the space, filling up also, of course, the intaglio letters. This latter plate forms a type-metal stereotype; the other plate, procured as above, has served its temporary

purpose of sustaining the paper board, and is at once returned to the melting-pot. The number of impressions immediately required are struck off this stereotype, and the embossing type, which is very expensive and easily injured, becomes at once available for composing another page. These heavy stereotype plates are, however, very costly and cumbersome, and are not retained for permanent use, but light copies are made by a novel and ingenious process. On a sheet of brass almost as thin as paper, but specially annealed and toughened for the work, is printed a relief impression of the page desired. The depressions at the back are filled with two coats of water-lime, rubbed down to a true plane surface, and bound by pasting on the back a sheet of paper. The first type-metal stereotype is returned to the melting-pot, and so the circle recommences. This and other improvements are patented for the purpose of securing the Printing-House in their undisputed possession; but they are generously placed at the service of all who publish for the blind.

PRINTERS having bright machinery will be glad to hear of a valuable rust protector chronicled among the recent German inventions. It consists of ordinary oil paint mixed with ten per cent of burned magnesia, baryta, or strontia, as well as mineral oil. This neutralizes the free acid of the paint, and the alkaline reaction protects the iron from rust. A temporary paint for the movable portions of machinery contains some twenty or thirty per cent of magnesia or burnt dolomite, vaseline being added to prevent drying.

*Mr. McNamara, who has just returned to the city from his summer vacation, will resume his regular series of articles in our next issue.—[EDITOR.]



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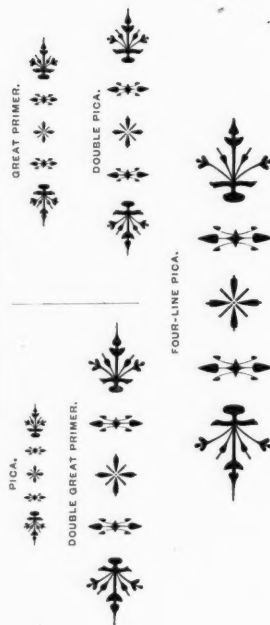


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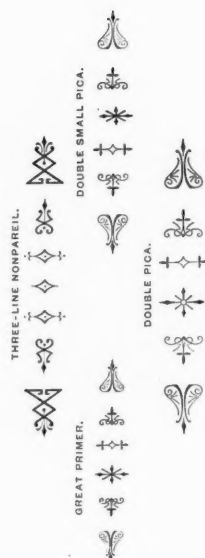


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BINDERS' MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building"), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY AND FOLDING MACHINES.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercok & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Insetting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 193 South Clark street, Chicago.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25-27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

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Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 39, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301-303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217-219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler & Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 165 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 85-87 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 3 Bath street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

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Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

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The Union Type-Foundry, 54-56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

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67 & 71 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK.

The advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular border. At the top, a decorative horizontal bar with ornate end caps contains the text "ENGRAVING for all PURPOSES" in a stylized, gothic-style font. Below this, a central illustration shows a woman's head and shoulders in profile, facing right. She has voluminous, curly hair and is wearing a high-collared garment. To the left of her head, the text "John Hastings Draughtsman" is written in a cursive script. To the right, "A. R. Hart Manager" is written in a similar script. Overlaid on the lower part of the woman's portrait is the company name "Photo Engraving Co." in a large, bold, gothic font. Below the company name, the address "67 & 71 PARK PLACE" is printed in a simple, sans-serif font, followed by "NEW YORK." on the next line. The entire advertisement is framed by a decorative border at the bottom consisting of a series of small, repeating geometric shapes.



Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

ADMIRATION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: BOSTON, June 22, 1885.
Although my name is not on your list, I am a constant reader of your journal, as it is for sale here at the news depot. It is the most useful and instructive publication (to printers) I have yet seen.

Please make a slight correction in your next issue. In your paragraph containing the list of officers of the International Typographical Union, you make H. Thomas Elder, recording secretary, come from Fort Wayne. By the "permission" of the southwestern "brothers," one office was allowed to come east, and Mr. Elder hails from Boston. Also, you give only one vice-president. The second vice-president is Charles Gamewell, of Philadelphia. Mr. Elder's address is the *Herald* office, Boston, Mass.

Respectfully, THOS. H. G.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

To the Editor: FREEPORT, Ill., June 15, 1885.
As you urge your readers to send in correspondence, I would mention that W. H. Wagner, publisher and printer, has just made a purchase of one of the best located lots in our city (20 by 120), and will place thereon a handsome building for his printing-office. This lot being located on a corner, will enable him to get plenty of air and light, and will be heated by steam; will also put in an elevator as well as all other modern improvements.

He was compelled to make this move through being cramped too much in his old building, which is a two-story (20 by 50). Mr. Wagner will also add to his already well equipped office a bookbindery, so that his establishment will be the largest German and English printing-office in northern Illinois.

In regard to the business thus far this year, must say it was and is at present exceedingly good. Mr. Wagner has added, since last December, three men to his force, making in all now twelve employed by him.

Yours truly,

A.

FROM HARTFORD.

To the Editor: HARTFORD, Conn., June 29, 1885.
I thought some items from our city might prove of interest to your readers, and therefore concluded to send a few lines. The printing business in this city is very dull at present, and should advise job printers especially to stay away, as the town is overcrowded with them.

The *Telegram* has moved its office, editorial and reportorial sanctums, and its entire plant to the building known as 55 and 57 Trumbull street.

Mr. Samuel Clark, of the firm of Clark & Smith, says that he has yet to see a finer periodical, literary and typographically considered, than *THE INLAND PRINTER*. He wishes it long life and prosperity.

Mr. Edward C. Weir, a well known compositor in this city, who has been very sick during the past winter, leaves for his home in Toronto, July 1. All the boys will miss his genial face. He was a hard worker for the cause of his fellow-craftsmen. Competition in fast typesetting is all the rage in this city at present.

Mc.

PRINTING FOR RELIGIOUS BODIES.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, June 17, 1885.
In your issue for the current month I see an extract from the *Press News* regarding prices paid for religious printing. It seems to me that there is good enough reason for the working down of prices there in the fact that money for most religious purposes is secured by subscription on pleas of charity. Anyone who has been a solicitor will say it is not an easy task, which is proven in the large percentage of collections which must be allowed usually for the efforts to get them. What comes so hard should not be spent too readily, therefore a close

bargain is made. A concession in price is required as a charitable act. For my part, however, I should prefer to do charities independently and more like voluntarily, because when it is a question of work at religious prices or no work at all, acceptance of the former may not be said to be always willing. I take it most of the trade would agree with me on this. My theory is a plausible one, and the most kindly too, for many of us know close figurers who could not be called greedy or miserly. They merely work according to their means.

J. B. HULING.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, June 29, 1885.
De Vere J. Hunt, a member of Toronto Typographical Union for over thirty years, and of late an honorary member of that body, died at his residence in this city on the 10th of June, of inflammation of the lungs. The employes of Rowsell & Hutchison, in which establishment the deceased gentleman had worked for a number of years, also a number of the members of the union attended the funeral in a body. They also sent floral tributes. Wm. De Vere Hunt (brother of deceased), well known in Chicago, was present at the funeral.

Mr. Chas. Price, formerly of this city, but now of Louisville, Kentucky, called on his friends here a few weeks ago, on his return from New York, where he represented Louisville Typographical Union at the International Typographical Union session.

Since the commencement of the rebellion in the Northwest territories, the Grip Company has published a very creditable *Illustrated War News*. It appears weekly.

Business is exceedingly dull in this city at present. The supply of printers far exceeds the demand.

The builders' laborers of this city are at present on strike for an advance of two cents per hour, the present rate being sixteen cents per hour. The strikers had a monster torchlight procession through the main streets on Thursday evening.

The Toronto delegates to the International Typographical Union, Messrs. Reid and Parr, got home about two weeks ago, thoroughly satisfied with the reception they, in common with the other delegates, received.

George W. Dower, a member of No. 91, has opened a stationery store on Yonge street. He is also prepared to take orders for printing and bookbinding. We wish him success in his new undertaking.

91.

AN EMPLOYER'S LETTER.

To the Editor: MANDAN, Dak, June 19, 1885.
Since subscribing for your valuable journal, I have noticed, of course, that your object is not merely to give hints to employing printers which shall be of value to them, but to give also to those who are employed, information, advice and counsel, such as will enable them to excel in their work. As an employing printer, I value what I read in *THE INLAND PRINTER*, whether it be written for the benefit of the employer or the employé.

In writing to you, I will state frankly that I write for no advice as to the way in which I shall run my business, or the way in which I shall treat my employes. I am conceited enough to believe that I have learned the lesson pretty fairly, and that I need no advice. But there are a few facts concerning the trouble I have had with my printers in the West which I would communicate to your readers, and I would inform them of the methods I adopted to emancipate myself from them.

Over two years ago I found myself the possessor of a newspaper outfit in a western town of 3,000 people. I was running a daily and a weekly, and doing a good job business. Those were booming times, a thousand miles west of Chicago, and I made money. Today I am in the same town, running the same business, and as I am not hampered for money, even in these dull times, I can pay one hundred cents on the dollar easily enough, and I am not owing a typefounder or a paper-maker a cent. But how is it that in a town of this size I can run a daily and weekly newspaper, copies of which I send you to inspect? This question I will answer.

I started in by paying my foreman \$25 a week, my compositors 35 cents a thousand ems, and my job man \$20 a week. Now my job work is set up as well as ever (and I am not ashamed of its appearance) by a

woman, who also makes up my forms, to whom I pay \$10 a week, while my compositors are girls, whom I taught to set type, and who are paid 25 cents. They are satisfied, and for the past nine months I have not had a word of grumbling from them, while before that time, under the union regime, my men were always grumbling if a piece of solid matter struck them, when earning from \$20 to \$27 a week each.

What disgusted me with my printers was the supremely offensive independence of their manner; their general uncleanly personal habits; their filthy language when at work; their constant kicking because I could not see that every fat ad. should go to them. A climax came, when, because I had complained to my foreman because he gave me nine hours instead of ten hours a day, he walked out one day and took all the men with him. Then I revolted, and I set to work to teach girls the work.

I never saw a copy of the Typographical Union rules, and my experience with union men, so far, has not made me feel at all kindly to the institution. Naturally I sympathize with workmen in their struggles against the extortions of capital and monopoly. If my office had been run under union rules, I would today be bankrupt. As it is, I am prosperous; I have given some ladies work at remunerative figures; I am no longer bothered with the contemptible behavior of the class of printers which seems to infest this region. Doubtless the average printer will condemn my method of running my business, but let me assure him that I have ground down and injured nobody, and my system works to a charm. Yours truly, AN EMPLOYER.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor:

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 18, 1885.

The April and May numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER were received by me at one time last week, and in the former I notice a communication from "Wm. D. C.," of Fredonia, Kan., who states a trouble which has annoyed me in several offices where I have been, but which is, I think, most prevalent in offices ordering material from western foundries. I mean that of different sizes of (so-called) one body of type. In the eastern states I have been troubled very little with it, save in type from different foundries, but here, where I am now, I find that it causes a good deal of complaint. The brevier, English, great primer and double pica quads and type bother exceedingly, often in the ads and jobs. The job foreman of the office, in relation to two fonts of brevier, which are of decidedly different bodies, insists that one is brevier and the other "great brevier," and that the latter is a regular size and listed as such by the type foundries. He is a good workman, from St. Louis, but an experience of about fifteen years in job work has failed to show me a line of type listed as "great brevier." If he is right will THE INLAND PRINTER please mention it in the answers to correspondents, and tell us where such type is cast? The same trouble with points that "Wm." speaks of is present in our news nonpareil, the old commas, apostrophes and periods being cast on nearly an en body, while new sorts are on common space body. Sorts ordered by number a few weeks since were so different in face that I would not allow them put in the cases. Now, it seems to me that if printers when such *stuff* is sent them would return it *at once*, at manufacturer's expense, it would before long put a stop to such annoyances. I think a good part of the trouble in sorts comes through carelessness on the part of those putting up the package at the foundry, and I have seen the above remedy tried in several instances with both paper dealers and foundries, with first-class effects.

In the May number two articles attracted my attention, regarding apprentices. While I do not believe in a system giving the master such absolute control of the apprentice as the old English custom did, I think a system ought to be devised to compel an apprentice to stay out his full trade time. Employers, themselves, are more or less largely to blame for the many slouches who fill our offices, to the exclusion, sometimes, of *workmen*, by taking little or no heed of a boy's attainments or natural inclination for the trade. For instance, I know of a goodly number of "printers," who have worked from two to six years in an office (or offices), who can't for the life of them tell which side of an s they should put an apostrophe to designate possessive case, and who have no more idea of a proper balancing of display type in ads or jobwork than they did when they begun. Nor will they ever learn. The American

youth, as a rule, does not want to commence at the sweeping-out and fire-building, press-washing end of the trade, and in six months from the beginning wants journeyman's wages or quit. If employers would make it a rule to ascertain whether a boy had a fair English schooling, and wanted to *learn* his trade, and would have him understand from the first that the dirty work of an office was important as well as the finest composition, one point would be gained, and then let the agreement be made, including a forfeiture. Too many botch printers are disgracing the name simply because employers take boys with less than little schooling into offices to "learn the trade," get them at the case, and keep them there and at press feeding for a time, and they then are palmed off as "journs" simply because they have worked two or three years under the roof of a printing-office. I think that the time is not far distant when an apprentice system will be adopted that will be of benefit to all concerned, and reduce the number of blacksmiths now out of their proper sphere. G.

AN IMPROVED CASE.

To the Editor:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 21, 1885.

Knowing that THE INLAND PRINTER invites members of the craft to contribute "theories and experiences of practical value," I give you my lay of the case. I think it is practical if not of any value, and hope it may bring forth other suggestions and improvements.

The lay of the case is shown in the following diagram:

?	fl	ml	'	x	k		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
!	b	c		d		e	i		s		f	g	h	9
j													l	0
z	v	m		h		n	o		l	y	p	w	:	em quads
q													:	em quads
u	t		5 em 4 em	em quads	3 em spaces		a		r		-		,	Quads

I have given the spaces in a group, as I believe that is generally conceded to be the most common sense arrangement.

The change of "l" is made to obviate the awkward across-the-case movement necessary with the old inaccessible position, and to bring it in proximity with y, a, i, o and e, the letters it most frequently precedes or follows.

The advantages of the new position for "n" are proximity to a, o, i and e, and better movement for "ion." The combinations "the" and "and" are also preserved at a convenient angle.

When it is remembered that "ex" is more frequent than all other combinations containing "x," the improvement of its position will readily be seen.

In order to avoid throwing the comma too far out of the way I have grouped the three most used points together.

The easiest way to discern the advantages of the new positions of "l" and "n" is to have someone read an article, and follow the reader by the above diagram, and note the frequency of "al," "il," "ly," "an," "in," "on," "en," "ion," etc.

I am not at all bigoted in my views, and do not believe these the only orthodox improvements possible, but hope to see "improvement upon improvement." TOM L. DUNGAN.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1885.

Business here is very uneven, in one place they are running night work, and in another doing nothing even in the daytime. What we want is somebody to *underlay* the idle places, and *bring them up even* with the busy ones. After reading the above you can draw your own deductions as regards the state of trade here.

The death of Mr. Peter McCalla, of the well known firm of McCalla & Stavelly, is announced. In addition to their regular printing business this firm publishes the *Episcopal Register*, organ of the Episcopal church, and the *Keystone*, a Masonic paper. The son of the deceased,

Mr. Clifford McCalla, who has been actively engaged in the business will continue it. Mr. Jno. P. Schiedell, member of Typographical Union No 2, is the superintendent of this immense establishment.

It is hardly necessary for me to mention, as I suppose most every one has seen it in the daily papers, that Mr. Elverson, publisher of the *Saturday Night*, and other periodicals is most likely to be our public printer, at Washington. His establishment is union.

A retired paper manufacturer by the name of J. G. Ditman, is generally conceded the postmastership of Philadelphia, although I have it from pretty reliable sources that another person not mentioned publicly will be the man.

The town has been considerably livened up lately by the fight which has been going on between the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the Pennsylvania railroad, for and against admission into the city. The B. & O. seem to have the best of it, and there is little doubt but that it will enter the city. The B. & O. will expend about \$7,000,000, thus giving employment permanently to at least one thousand men, and transient employment to about five thousand others. The road will enter the city through the section familiarly known as the "Neck," situated at the point where the Schuylkill river empties into the Delaware. At present the "neck" is given up to "truck" patches, "pig-pens," and "frog-ponds." The entrance of this road cannot but prove a source of profit to our city, and workmen have not been slow to aid the project.

As anticipated in our last letter we had the pleasure of seeing the delegates of the International Typographical Union in our city. The liberality and courtesy of Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of the famous *Public Ledger*, are proverbial, and his welcome to the delegates was in keeping with his well-known hospitality, and was heartily appreciated by all. In connection with the visit of the delegates to our city I must not forget to mention a reception tendered by Pressman's Union No 4, to the delegates representing their branch of the business. It consisted of a ride in our spacious park, stopping at places of interest, such as the lofty elevator, two hundred and fifty feet high, where a grand view of our city was given, also Horticultural Hall, and the celebrated Wissahickon Creek, etc. In the evening the delegates met the members of No. 4, and all sat down to a sumptuous repast, after which speeches were made by Messrs. McNamara, Timroth and Buckie, of Chicago; Smith, of Pittsburgh; Klein, of St. Louis; Scott, of New York, and several of our own members. As to the outcome of the late session of the International Typographical Union, there can be no doubt of its beneficial effects upon the craft. It was a very able convention. The election of Mr. Chas. Gamewell of our city as vice-president and chief-organizer of pressmen, was a masterpiece of wisdom.

The National Publishing Company of this city are soon to issue a review of the military and civil career of Gen. Grant, under the patronage of many of the warmest friends of the "old hero." Col. Frank Burr, connected with the staff of the *Times* is the editor of the work.

C. W. M.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1885.

I noticed a paragraph in the June number of THE INLAND PRINTER under the head of Items of Interest, of a German printer who has substituted a steel chain for page-cord for "tying up" pages. This, it seems to me, will be accepted as one of the first steps as an improvement on the page-cord, but to show that other minds have been at work on the same subject, I inclose the following circular:

ADAMS' PATENT ADJUSTABLE TYPE CLAMP.

These clamps are made of brass, to avoid rust from dampness occasioned by washing of type, are nearly type-high, and form a firm and complete tie-up for either job or page.

Their compact form, light weight, strength and remarkable utility all combine to make them an exceedingly desirable article for the purpose intended. They do away with the old method of "tying up," by which much time has been wasted and great annoyance caused, substituting therefor a light and durable article, far more easily applied and removed than the cord in use, not liable to get out of order, nor requiring any special skill.

They remove all danger of the type dropping off at the sides of pages and jobs, and "going to pi." They are not to be removed from the page or pages in a form until it has been printed and the type is to be distributed—corrections being readily

made or type removed without the present attending danger of the remaining type falling.

They are made to a nonpareil body to answer as furniture between the pages in book forms. They are adapted to any work where type is used for pages of book-work, circulars, cards, blank-book headings, sectional borders, etc., and will fit any size page. They are also well adapted for border-work, as corners will, of necessity, join themselves together without the usual danger of slipping when the form is being locked up.

DIRECTIONS.—In using the clamps, it is well to observe the following suggestions:

1. In drawing them apart, place them on a flat surface like a table or imposing stone, then hold firmly by the left hand, while you draw toward you with the right.
2. They need not be drawn out more than a half inch longer or wider than the page they are intended for.
3. In placing them around pages that are being made up, the ordinary way should be observed, namely, measure off a page; then take the clamps as they are drawn out, and put them up close to the side and head of the page next the side and head of the galley, then press down gently, and they will go into their place as an ordinary piece of rule, then draw the outer side and end of the clamps toward the page, and the page is "ready to lift."
4. When it is to be removed, take a composing rule and pry it open by pushing it between the head and the side of the page and the clamps.

The statements contained in the circular are genuine, and have been proven by practical working at the office of E. C. Markbery & Son, of Goldsmith's Hall, before its destruction by fire in December, 1882, which stopped all progress of introducing them, for a time at least.

I am now perfecting machinery by which they can be made so cheap that they will be preferred to anything else for the purpose intended. I will further state that to make the clamps fit a blank-book heading, for instance, they are made with tongue and groove, and by inserting the straight sections between the corners to the number required, they can be made any length desired, and the same may be done with a page as large as a newspaper. The greatest claim of their usefulness lies in the fact that they have not a lock or joint to get out of order, and when pages are placed on the imposing stone they can be handled as easily as blocked plates, and go to press in the form.

Hoping this knowledge will prove of interest to you,

I am, respectfully,

WM. J. ADAMS.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor:

EDINBURGH, June 10, 1885.

Since my last communication to you there has been little if any improvement in the printing trade in Scotland, the reports of the Out-of-Work fund from some of the branches still showing a very heavy outlay.

The General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, and also the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church met last month in this city, and during their sittings two or three offices were kept very busy, which made a demand on some of the surplus labor in the market, but since their close there has been a falling off again.

The Tenth Delegate Meeting of the Scottish Typographical Association is to be held in Aberdeen, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August. The first Programme of Business has been issued to the members, and contains a great many propositions from the various branches relative to the Protective, Out-of-Work, and Sick and Funeral Funds.

Mr. Adam W. Black, of the firm of A. & C. Black, publishers, has issued his address as a parliamentary candidate for the new Central Division of the city of Edinburgh, at the general election, which is expected to take place in November. Mr. Black's father, the late Adam Black, was formerly one of the members for the city.

There passed to his rest, on the 11th ultimo, at the ripe age of 88 years, Mr. Robert Fairly, who was supposed to be the oldest printer in Scotland. A native of Montrose, where he served his apprenticeship, Mr. Fairly came to Edinburgh in early life, and for some time was employed as reader and afterward as overseer in the book and jobbing department of the *Caledonian Mercury*, a newspaper which is now merged into the *Scotsman*. He was afterward joint-proprietor, along with the late Hugh Miller, of the *Witness* newspaper, a paper which was started by the non-intrusion party in the Church of Scotland before the Disruption. After the Disruption it became the political organ of the Free Church, and for many years had a large circulation as a bi-weekly. On the abolition of the paper duty an attempt was made to

establish it as a daily newspaper, which proved unsuccessful, and the publication ceased. Mr. Fairly, having by this time secured a competency, retired into private life.

The office of Messrs. Neill & Co., of this city, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the afternoon of Thursday the 28th May. The fire occurred in the drying-room, and for a time looked rather alarming, but by the exertions of the fire brigade, who were soon on the spot, the flames were got under. As it is, the damage will amount to several thousand pounds sterling, as there was a large amount of finished work on the premises at the time. Among the work damaged by fire and water were the sheets of the forthcoming volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Government Report of the Challenger Expedition," and the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." The workers, among whom are a good many women, all got out safely, although the smoke throughout the office was very dense and overpowering.

The Guarantee Fund of £25,000 which it was agreed should be raised for the purpose of holding an International Exhibition in Edinburgh next year, has now reached the sum of £11,000, and the committee are hopeful that they will soon have the required amount. The city corporations of Edinburgh and Glasgow have each subscribed £2,500.

The appointment of Mr. H. R. Slatter, Secretary of the Provincial Typographical Association, to the magisterial bench has given great satisfaction, not only to the printing profession, but to trades unionists generally, and it is to be hoped that while this is the first it may not be the last of many such appointments. Yours truly, W. F.

FROM ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor:

LONDON, June 10, 1885.

Trade improved somewhat in the Metropolis during the latter end of the month; and it is sincerely hoped, despite the fickle reports that come to hand, things will continue to get better, so as to enable us to retrieve in a measure the bad luck which befell us a few months ago.

It may interest your readers to know that in many of the London morning and evening newspaper composing-rooms there lay in a corner of the random, a long galley of type, all carefully corrected, and ready for placing in the form. And such long galley of type consisted of the life, deeds and adventures of General Grant. For so hopelessly did the reports that reached us speak of the General's chance of recovery, that editors deemed it advisable to no longer allow the manuscript to remain in the pigeon-hole; and although it will be a loss of a few shillings to them by being compelled to distribute the matter, let us hope they won't feel annoyed; for America's greatest living commander promises to give to the world valuable information with the completion of the literary work he is now engaged upon.

The stereotype plates which find their way into so many of the composing rooms of the United Kingdom's newspapers from the states must suffer some injury in transit, or else the printers here don't know how properly to use them; for their appearance is certainly most offensive to the eye in the columns of some papers. Here may be seen a pressure cutting the paper through; there the letters are scarcely visible at all; while batters are without end. Quite the reverse is a newspaper, printed entirely from stereo, which reaches me from Birmingham, the capital of the Midlands. So excellently, indeed, is the whole article got up that one would scarcely believe it was not printed from the original type.

Of course all THE INLAND PRINTER readers have heard of Mr. Quaritch, the collector of old, rare and valuable books. We can scarcely take up a printing trade journal here without beholding the name of this monied gentleman; we hear plenty concerning this hobby of his. Not long ago, as you are aware, he gave £8,850 for two books printed by Gutenberg and Faust; and at another sale of such rarities a few weeks ago he gave £700 for a number of the articles in which he so delights to deal. Two of them came from the presses of Caxton and Wynkin de Worde.

The elevation to the magisterial bench of Henry R. Slatter, Secretary of the Central Executive of the Provincial Typographical Society, the

headquarters of which union are at Manchester, has been received with joy by many thousands of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. H. R. S., although many miles off being a good calligrapher, will, it is the firm conviction of those who know him well, make a good magistrate.

"Answers to Correspondents" may be seen in almost every newspaper and periodical printed; but the majority are made up, and generally the last resort of editors when short of copy. That they are fictitious replies may be judged by the utter want of meaning or sense of many of them. And the following "answer," which met my eye in one of our weekly young ladies' journals, will show the miserable ignorance—for it is about the average style of writing—of these fill-up writers: "G. H. T.—Caxton was the inventor of printing, which art, discovered in Holland some years previously by a German named Gutenberg, was brought to England in 1268. (2.) A locomotive and tender would weigh about five tons." There's what I have just copied *verbatim et literatim*; and further comment on the "crass ignorantus" who wrote it, and the manner in which he contradicts himself regarding the invention of the art is superfluous.

A fling or two at the writers for these periodicals—chiefly members of the fair sex. Of punctuation they are totally ignorant; as a rule, their points chiefly consisting of dashes between each word, enabling the poor worried compositor to read his take several ways. Their spider-legged, hieroglyphed writing is even worse. Silently and surely do they take the money out of this hard-working artisan's pocket; and loudly and ineffectually does the typesetter complain, and say—well, not nice things about them.

How deafness is increasing among compositors in England! You can scarcely enter a house now in this country which has not its one or more surd members. To sufferers, my advice: get advice.

A few weeks ago I was one of a party of forty compositors who availed ourselves of a cheap excursion to the Giant's Causeway and other places of interest in the North of Ireland. All were well pleased with the outing, and considered themselves amply repaid the expenses incurred. The Causeway, with its wonderfully formed beds of stone, perhaps the most interesting and principal part of it resembled a number of cucumbers sliced up—the exquisite beauty of the country through which we passed, were sights which will never be forgotten.

Before closing my letter I might as well mention that I was also one of a party of printers who, some years ago, were conducted over St. Paul's Cathedral. We admired, wondered and were pleased with everything save the ball; for of the latter we had heard so much praise spoken, so much said about the number of persons it could hold, that we expected to find the structure a miniature refreshment palace—certainly expected a "liverer" after our climb. But we are now able to say that none cared for creeping into a dismal, sewer-looking hole, bending our way like snakes round the interior, getting almost choked with the quantities of filth lying in bottom of ball, and barking our shins against projecting pieces of iron.

PRINTERIAN.

A GOOD MAN TO KNOW.

Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, sent to Charles A. Dana the money that enabled Mr. Dana to purchase his share of the stock in the *Sun*, and the two have been the best of friends ever since. After the *Sun* had been going under the new management for a time, and before any dividends had been paid, Amos Cummings, then the managing editor, went to Bonner and said: "See here, Robert, here is the *Sun* going to be a big paying concern, and I have no stock in it. Why can't you buy me some, and let me pay for it when I can?" Cummings and Bonner had set type in the same alley in the *Tribune* office, and Bonner liked him. He told Cummings that he would lend him enough to buy five shares at \$600, and Bonner said: "I will lock them up in my safe and you can pay me for them out of the dividends they earn." In three years they had paid for themselves, and Cummings took them under his wing. In three years more they were worth \$5,000 a share. Bonner has helped a score of newspaper men in a similar manner.—*Philadelphia News*.

To make a paste or mucilage to fasten labels on tin, soften good glue in water, then boil it with strong vinegar, and thicken the liquid during boiling with fine wheat flour, so that a paste results.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answer to G. B., Chicago.—Edmund G. Ross, Governor of New Mexico, is a printer by profession, and is its seventy-fifth governor in an unbroken line, extending back 290 years to 1595.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: Please state in your next what a phototype is, and what is the difference between it and a heliotype, and where the former can be obtained.

Answer.—A phototype is a print by a lithographic process, from a bichromatized gelatine film. There is little material difference between the phototype, heliotype, artotype or albertype—in fact they are virtually one and the same thing. The heliotype is produced by the Heliotype Company, of Boston, Mass; the phototype by F. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia.

A PENSACOLA (Florida) correspondent asks: Will you please inform me, through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, what a lithotype is, and where the Lithotype Printing Company is located?

Answer.—1. The Lithotype print is produced from a photographic negative, with the finest of printing inks, by improved processes, some of which are claimed to be entirely new. It is also claimed they are superior in detail and sharpness to photographs, steel or wood engravings. They can be printed upon any flexible surface, and in effect are

handled with the utmost care till *thoroughly* dried. 3. That is entirely a matter of opinion, some of the best pressmen in the country preferring one, others another make. The truth is the presses of all first-class manufacturers have been brought to such perfection that it would be unjust to award the palm of superiority to the make of any particular firm. Presses are like reaping or sewing machines, each have their own advocates, and it is safe to affirm that in point of merit it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. 4. Both. Some of the largest printing-firms in this and other cities mix their own inks, while others purchase them already mixed.

BEFORE PAPER.

Wood was one of the earliest substances employed on which to inscribe names and record events. Stone, brass, lead and copper, were also used at an early period, after which the leaves of trees. These were superseded by the outer bark of the tree, but this being too coarse the inner bark came soon after to be used, that of the lime being preferred. This bark was called by the Romans, *liber*, the Latin word for book, and these bark books, that they might be more conveniently carried about, were rolled up, and called *volumen*, hence our word volume. The skins of sheep, goats and asses were the next materials used, and so nicely were they prepared that long narratives were



VIEW OF GETTYSBURG, PA., FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE IVES' PROCESS.

like a photographic print, but are sharper and more brilliant, yet having the same delicacy. 2. The offices of the Lithotype Printing Company are located at 114 Nassau street, New York, and 329 Westminster street, Providence, Rhode Island, and the printing works at Gardner, Massachusetts.

A CORRESPONDENT in Worcester, Mass., writes: Please answer the following questions in your July issue: 1. How is gloss work done by label printers? 2. With a form, say 15 by 13, would they be liable to work more than one at a time, provided the label was to be in three or more colors? 3. What do you consider the best press for color work, both cylinder and job? 4. Do large color printers mix their own inks or buy them already mixed?

Answer.—There are different methods employed by different firms. Probably the safest plan for our correspondent to follow is to buy the gloss inks required, already manufactured, and work as per directions. 2. That depends on circumstances. On a cylinder, a form can be run as large as the bed of the press will admit, provided the character and quality of the paper warrants. Of course, a great deal depends on the feeder and the exactness of the register, while the sheets must be

inscribed on them with the greatest accuracy. Some of these were fifteen feet long, containing fifty and sixty skins, fastened together by thongs of the same material. The intestines of certain reptiles were also used, for it is a well authenticated fact the poems of Homer were written on intestines of serpents in letters of gold. This roll was 120 feet long, and was deposited in the great library of Constantinople, where it was destroyed by fire in the sixth century. The next material was parchment—skins smoothed and polished by pumice stone—to which succeeded vellum, a finer description of parchment, made from the skins of very young animals. On this vellum gold and silver letters were stamped with hot metal types. Some of these productions are very beautiful, requiring much time and labor to prepare and complete them, and the more carefully they are examined the more do we admire the taste and ingenuity displayed.—*Chambers' Journal*.

PRINTED matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature, by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron, mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

SETTING TYPE.

BY FRANK J. OTTARSON.

Hark to the click
Of the types in the stick!
They fall and they meet with monotonous sound,
As swiftly the fingers that seize them go round
To hurry them into the stick
With a click, click.

There they are in the stick!
What do the types tell the world as they stand?
Here it is satire; there eloquence grand.
Weak as nothing, when single, combined they command.
A wonder-power in their click,
As in order they march into the stick.

Look again in the stick.
To the workers of evil they sorrow betide;
The cheat and oppressor in vain try to glide
Away from the click, but the earth cannot hide
Them away from the click, click,
Of the types falling into the stick.

As they click, click, in the stick,
Monarchs and tyrants their marshaling dread;
They know that to freedom the types have been wed,
And the visions they see are in color blood red,
And they shake at the sound of the click.

Hark, the noise from the stick!
Guilt flies from the sound in a tremor of fear;
But guilt cannot hide in the day or the night,
Though it try every method of hiding or flight,
From the sound of that terrible click.

Forever that click, click!
In the gas that makes the day-shine, or in the sun's light,
That stick is forever increasing its might,
And seeming to say: Here we stand for the right!
Oppressors, beware of the stick!

Those gray-colored types in the stick!
States, monarchies, potentates, pashas and kings,
The painter, the player, the poet who sings,
Stand in awe of these poor, little, dull, leaden things,
And the ominous noise of the click.

But these types in the stick,
To the just and the true all nations around,
To the whole of mankind where the virtues abound—
Most welcome to such is the musical sound
Of the types with their click.

—New York Clipper.

THE TYPE-SETTING CONTEST.

A feature of the day was the type-setting match between Joseph McCann and Ira Somers, for \$500, which took place in the afternoon in the composing-room of the *Sunday Star*, in the presence of about three hundred spectators—delegates of the International Typographical Union and representatives of nearly all the city offices. Mr. William Foster, of the Philadelphia *Evening Call*, acted as referee and time-keeper, and two men were appointed to empty the sticks of both contestants. The measure was twenty-five ems, the type minion, solid, without a paragraph, and the time of the race was three hours.

At 2.05 o'clock time was called, and the contestants, a trifle nervous, started with the word. Bets on McCann were offered, but not taken.

McCann finished the first line about six ems ahead of Somers, who distributed three-fourths of the second line, having set the wrong words, and thus falling behind one line at the start. McCann gained gradually on his opponent, and was two lines and a half ahead on the first stickful, which he set in 14½ minutes, while it took Somers

16m. Each stickful contained 500 ems. McCann finished his second stickful in exactly the same time as the first, thus setting up his first 1,000 ems in 29m. Somers lost no ground on the second stickful, but remained two lines and a half behind. He set his first 1,000 in 30½m. They then both appeared to shake off what little nervousness they felt and picked up the type with more assurance and accuracy. As McCann increased his speed, so did Somers, although the latter did not quite keep up with McCann, as he lost another line on the third stickful.

At the end of the first hour McCann had set 2,123 ems, which beats Arensberg's record by 60 ems, and, allowing 80 ems more for the four paragraphs allowed to the latter, his record was beaten by 180.

On the second 1,000 McCann kept creeping ahead, and 3,000 ems were set in 1h. 25m. by McCann, and 1h. 30m. 20s. by Somers.

The men changed cases on the next stickful. McCann had lost a few seconds on the previous one by shaking his case twice. Four thousand ems were set in 1h. 53m. 20s. by McCann, and in 1h. 59m. 20s. by Somers. During the second hour McCann set 2,110 ems and Somers 2,025 ems. The work for the first two hours was: McCann, 4,233; Somers, 4,025.

Five thousand ems were set in 2h. 22m. 20s. by McCann and 2h. 29m. 10s. by Somers.

Six thousand ems were set in 2h. 50m. 20s. by McCann and 2h. 58m. 30s. by Somers. This left McCann 9m. 40s. before his three hours were up, and Somers 2m. 30s.—13 lines behind.

During the nine minutes and forty seconds McCann set up fourteen lines more, thus reaching the phenomenal figure of 6,350 ems in three hours, which had never been accomplished before, and had heretofore been thought impossible. Somers set 6,075 ems, which is no mean figure, considering that he is but twenty-two years old, and that this was his first public performance.

When time to stop was called both contestants dropped their sticks to allow the proofs to be read. They started on the correction at the same time. McCann finished the correction in twelve minutes and thirty seconds; Somers in eleven minutes and thirty seconds.

As McCann took one minute more to correct his proofs, owing to an "out," which compelled him to overrun and make an extra line, one line was deducted off his matter, which still left him thirteen lines ahead, or 325 ems.

Deducting one line for each minute required for correction leaves the record for composition and correction in three hours: McCann, 6,062½ ems; Somers, 5,757½ ems.

McCann's "motion" is like a flash of lightning. He snatches the type out of the case in about the same way that an unsuspecting child would touch a red-hot stove. He hardly ever misses a type, except when he undertakes to read his copy and set type simultaneously, when he will occasionally make a "false motion," in placing the type in his stick; but even then he takes it out of the case at the first attempt. If he were to hold his stick more over his case and follow his right hand with his left to a certain extent he would undoubtedly set 100 ems per hour more. He sets type with his body erect and his head motionless. While he does not appear to look at the type, his quick eye is constantly ahead of his hand, and he sees at a glance just how the type is placed in the case before he gets his finger on it.

Somers' "motion" is graceful, but not quite so rapid nor so sure. He misses the type occasionally and holds his stick a trifle too high.—*New York Herald*.

SCHMIERS, WERNER & STEIM, a Leipsic firm of printing-press builders, have completed a five-color printing-press with flat forms. One with curved forms (turtles) or plates has been in use for some time to print playing-cards. It was constructed by Koenig & Bauer. The new five-color Leipsic press is on the principle of the English two-color presses, exhibited by Newsum, Wood & Dyson, of Leeds, England, at the Caxton Exhibition, in 1877, and at Paris in 1878. The plates are screwed on flat-surfaced segments of a very large cylinder, the intervening rounded parts serving as ink-tables for distribution; the skipping of the rollers over those parts which are not to be touched is effected in the same way as in the Newsum machine, and the printing-cylinder is in a similar position.—*London Press News*.

IMPOSITION.

A SHEET OF EIGHTEENS WITH TWO SIGNATURES.

Outer Form.

18	17	16	15	14	13
12	11	10	9	8	7
6	5	4	3	2	1

Inner Form.

18	17	16	15	14	13
12	11	10	9	8	7
6	5	4	3	2	1

A HALF-SHEET OF TWENTIES WITH TWO SIGNATURES.

20	19	18	17	16	15
14	13	12	11	10	9
8	7	6	5	4	3
2	1				

A HALF-SHEET OF TWENTY-FOURS WITHOUT CUTTING.

24	23	22	21	20	19
18	17	16	15	14	13
12	11	10	9	8	7
6	5	4	3	2	1

A SHEET OF TWENTIES.

Outer Form.

20	19	18	17	16	15
14	13	12	11	10	9
8	7	6	5	4	3
2	1				

Inner Form.

20	19	18	17	16	15
14	13	12	11	10	9
8	7	6	5	4	3
2	1				

A HALF-SHEET OF TWENTY-FOURS WITHOUT INSET.

24	23	22	21	20	19
18	17	16	15	14	13
12	11	10	9	8	7
6	5	4	3	2	1

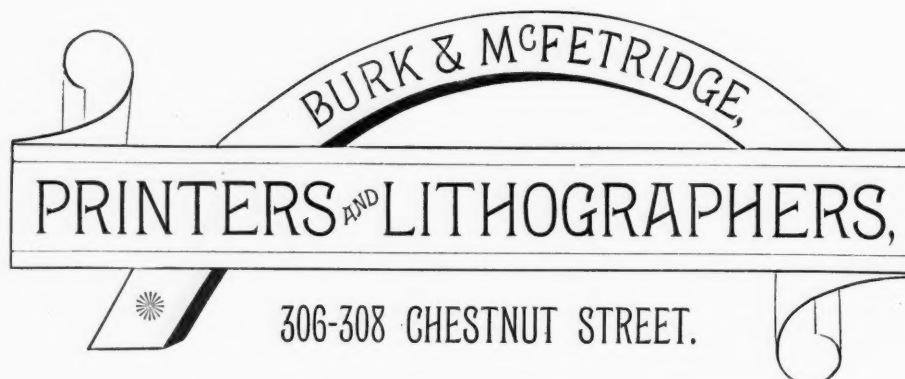
A HALF-SHEET OF SIXTY-FOURS.

60	59	58	57	56	55
54	53	52	51	50	49
48	47	46	45	44	43
42	41	40	39	38	37
36	35	34	33	32	31
30	29	28	27	26	25
24	23	22	21	20	19
18	17	16	15	14	13
12	11	10	9	8	7
6	5	4	3	2	1

A HALF-SHEET OF TWENTY-FOURS WITHOUT INSET.

24	23	22	21	20	19
18	17	16	15	14	13
12	11	10	9	8	7
6	5	4	3	2	1

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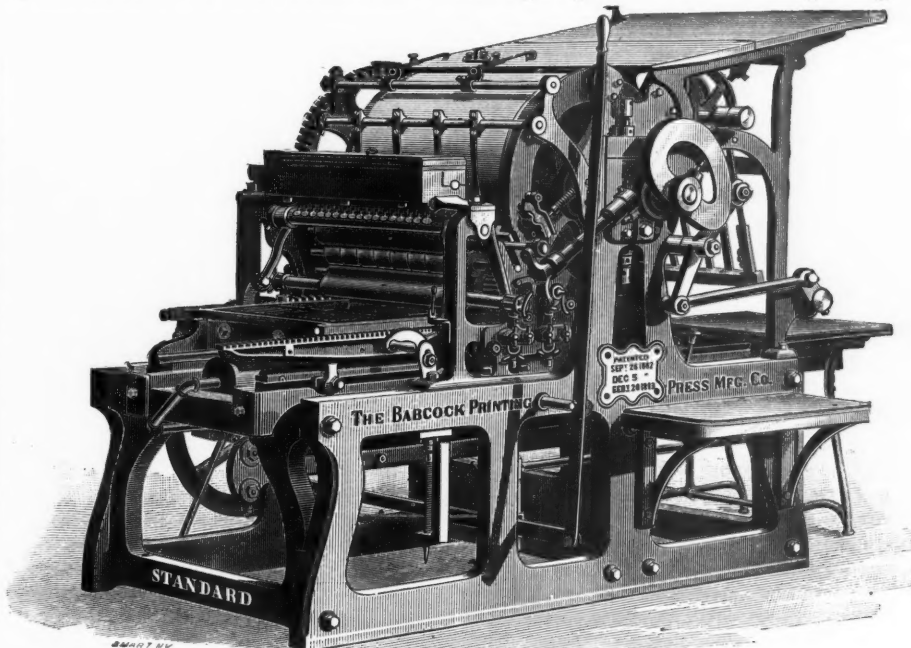
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4, " 27 x 38.....1,800.00	8, " 36 x 53.....2,700.00
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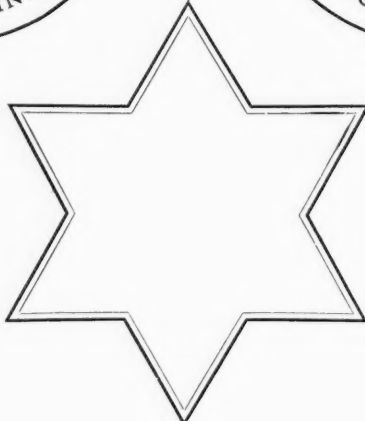
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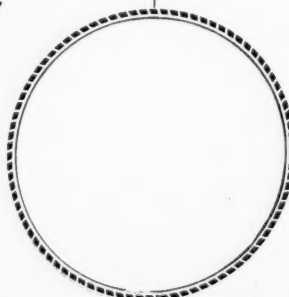
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 CHICAGO.

EDITORIAL ROOMS,
 Room 1, 191 South Clark Street,
 CHICAGO.

ITS unprecedented success is admitted by its contemporaries and patrons to have been achieved by sterling merit. It caters to no clique, advocates no crotchets, nor pursues impracticable theories, but seeks to worthily represent the interests of the craft as a whole, to instruct the workman and apprentice, and interest the employer.

PERSONAL.

MR. LUSE, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., has been summoned home by the alarming illness of his mother.

WE acknowledge the honor of a call from A. O. Russell, Esq., of the well known firm of the Russell & Morgan Printing Company, of Cincinnati.

C. B. COTTRELL, JR., of the firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, has been spending the last two weeks in Chicago, in connection with the business interests of the firm.

MR. CHAS. BEEBE, representative of W. H. Parsons & Co., paper manufacturers, 66 and 68 Duane street, New York, has been spending several days in Chicago in the interests of his firm.

A few days ago we received a pleasant call from Mr. W. P. Atkinson, manager *Herald* Printing House, Erie, Pennsylvania, who spoke words of kindness and encouragement for THE INLAND PRINTER. We take this opportunity to say that it affords us great pleasure to receive calls from our fellow-printers while visiting Chicago. We accord to all visitors a courteous and hearty welcome. Don't pass us by. Our office is centrally located, and we want to make your acquaintance.

LOCAL.

THE resignation of Mr. George Swinsere, secretary of Marder, Luse & Co., took effect July 1. He is now with Snider & Hoole.

THE *Chicago Observer* is the name of a new weekly democratic paper, with F. Bradley as publisher.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company lately sold to the State of California a bill of goods amounting to \$13,000.

CHICAGO, although only fifty years old, ranks as the eighteenth city of the world. Who can tell how it will rank fifty years hence?

A. ZEESE & Co., electrotypers, 119 Monroe street, are busy sending out several specimens of calendars for 1886. Some of these are beauties.

THE Youth's Publishing Company of Chicago has recently been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. Incorporators, Andrew McNally, Robert A. Bower and John Reid.

THE W. O. Tyler Paper Company has been organized, with the following named officers and members of the firm: W. O. Tyler, president; J. L. Rubel, vice-president and treasurer; F. P. Tyler, secretary.

MR. M. J. CARROLL is hard at work on a very interesting subject—Reminiscences of Old-time Chicago Printers. We expect to be able, in a short time, to present them through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER.

R. HOE & Co. have just issued a new and enlarged catalogue of printing materials, which is one of the most complete and comprehensive of the kind we have ever seen. Employing printers who have not received a copy would do well to write or send for one.

REMOVAL.—Owing to an increase of business Mr. C. M. Moore, representative of Geo. H. Morrill & Co., printing-ink and varnish manufacturers, has removed from 54 and 56 Franklin street, to new and commodious quarters, 125 Fifth avenue, in the *Daily News* building.

MESSRS. OSTRANDER & HUKER are about to place their first lithographic machine in the establishment of Hughes & Johnson, 255 Kinzie street. They are also finishing a complete electrotype outfit for Donohue & Henneberry, corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue.

THE appointment of Mr. Frederick H. Marsh, of Ogle county, to the office of United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, brings to the front an old-time publisher. Mr. Marsh commenced business with his brother in 1869 at Oregon, Illinois, but retired from the firm the next year.

MESSRS. HAMMOND AND GRAY, delegates to the International Typographical Union from New Orleans, paid a very pleasant visit to Chicago on their homeward trip, and were warmly welcomed by a number of old-time friends and fellow-craftsmen. Both gentlemen

expressed themselves delighted with our city, and the only drawback complained of was that made by Brother Hammond, on the flavor of the rye (?) furnished at Bemis & McEvoy's brewery, where a fresh barrel was tapped in honor of the visitors.

MARRIED.—On the 8th of June Mr. H. Saunders, a printer, and former resident of Chicago, but now of Boston, was united in marriage to Miss Kittie Boyd, of this city. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple took their departure for their eastern home, accompanied by the well wishes of many friends and acquaintances.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Mr. Clinton A. Snowden, formerly city editor of the *Chicago Times*, and Mr. Frank Hutton, postmaster general under President Arthur's administration, have bought the *Evening Mail*. Both are experienced journalists of national reputation, and we have no doubt that under their able management the *Mail* will assume a leading position among the newspapers of the West. Rumor has it that it will be run as a Republican organ.

EARLY CLOSING.—The following agreement entered into between the paper manufacturers and dealers of this city explains itself:

We, the undersigned paper manufacturers and dealers, hereby agree to close our respective places of business at 2 o'clock on Saturdays during June, July and August:—

FRIEND & FOX PAPER CO.,	CHICAGO PAPER CO.,
BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,	GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.,	DWIGHT BROS. & CO.,
NEWTON & LEOPOLD PAPER CO.,	W. O. TYLER PAPER CO.,
J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.,	GODFREY & CLARK,
FITCH, HUNT & CO.,	PHILLIPS & CO.,
W. D. MESSINGER & CO.	

THE appointment of Judge Lambert Tree, of this city, as United States Minister to Belgium, seems to have given general satisfaction to our citizens, irrespective of party bias. He is in the prime of life, possesses a princely fortune, a pleasing address, and undoubted ability, qualifications, certainly, of no mean order. We sincerely wish him success in his new field of labor, and feel satisfied that he will represent his country with honor, fidelity and discretion. It may not be out of place in this connection to state that his father and the father of the writer of this article were both practical printers, and were companions and proofreaders together in the government printing-office in Philadelphia, in 1814.

It is a pleasure for us to record the successes of any of our patrons, in business or invention, and when both smile on the same party, it is doubly pleasant. Such is the case with Mr. J. P. Ellacott, who recently bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. H. R. Lyman, and who for the past three years has been engaged in business under the firm name of Ellacott & Lyman, manufacturing printers' supplies. Mr. E. has recently moved to new and commodious quarters on the southeast corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, where he has now one of the best lighted and neatest workshops it has been our fortune to visit for some time. His specialties are brass rule, strip borders, leads and slugs—for the manufacture of which special machinery has been invented. We advise all our readers in need of these supplies to give him a call.

THE compositors of Chicago are considerably exercised over starting rumors concerning a machine which, it is claimed, will do away with the services of typesetters altogether. It is positively stated that five of the most prominent newspaper proprietors of the country have pooled issues and purchased the invention, which has been in course of improvement for a year past, and is now secured by fifty patents. It is claimed that a perfect machine will cost but \$250; that by means of a key-board similar to that of the typewriter, matrices are operated until a line of newspaper column is completed, when, by a simple and ingenious contrivance the line is instantly and perfectly spaced out, but is now only in papier-maché indentions—not in type. The papier-maché line now enters another part of the machine, where molten type-metal is introduced, and a perfect line drops out, type-high, instead of a single letter, as in the ordinary type-casting machine. The operation is said to be almost as rapid as type-writing, and that one machine will do the work of from eight to ten compositors, and even more, when it is considered that no distribution is required. The lines as cast are arranged automatically upon a galley, which, when filled, is proved and read as ordinary type, an error or change necessitating the recasting of the line.

It will be seen, if what is claimed for the machine is true, that the operators do not need to be printers, all the requirements necessary being intelligence in reading manuscript, in punctuation, etc., and also manual dexterity. The typefounders and their employes will be injured almost as much as the compositors by the successful introduction of this machine; but it would be useless and foolish in either trade to unnecessarily alarm themselves until actual results have been reached in place of the confident assertions of interested parties. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

TRAVELING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Among the many amusing incidents connected with the street-car conductors' strike, now happily settled, was the appearance, one morning, of one of our leading typefounders on a rickety express wagon, holding a box supposed to contain a violin, which he guarded with jealous care. The task was an onerous one, however, as the continued jolting of the wagon, and the attempt to retain his equilibrium and protect the treasure at the same time, demanded his constant attention. But all's well that ends well, and after many ups and downs owner and property reached their destination in safety, though it is safe to affirm that the instrument will be returned home by another mode of conveyance than an express wagon.

VISIT OF MEXICAN JOURNALISTS.—During the past month, our city has been honored by the visit of a number of representative journalists from Mexico, on a tour of pleasure and observation, who have been fêted and toasted to their hearts' content. The following is a complete roster of the party: Ireneo Paz, editor and proprietor of *La Patria*, and president of the excursion; representing, also, the *Mexican Commercial Review* and *El Municipio Libre*. Augustin Arroyo de Anda, editor-in-chief of *La Prensa*, and secretary of the excursion; representing, also, the papers of Chiapas and Guerrero. J. Mastella Clarke, editor and proprietor of the *Two Republics*, and treasurer of the excursion. Vicente E. Manero, editor-in-chief of the (weekly) *Prensa Asociada*, and vice-president of the excursion. A. G. Bianchi, editor of *La Prensa*, and historian of the excursion. Manuel Cabellero, editor of *El Partido Liberal*. Pedro Zubieta, editor and proprietor of *La Voz de Juarez*. J. de la Torre, editor of *La Prensa*, and representing the *Periodico Oficial* of Michoacan. Dr. Gregorio Mendizabal, editor of *El Reproductor* of Orizava, and representing the papers of Vera Cruz. Alberto A. Mendez, editor of *La Union Zacatecana*, and representing the papers of Zacatecas. N. Lugo Viña, editor of *El Lunes*. Luis Barraso, editor of *La Prensa*. Luis Marin, representing the papers of Orizava. Emilio E. Garcia, editor of *La Gaceta Jalisciense*. Dr. Abel F. Gonzalez, editor of *La Voz de Hipocrates*. Rafael de Saldaña, editor of *La Opinion*, and representing the papers of Puebla. Francisco Icaza, editor of *El Album de la Mujer*. Antonio Uillalobos, editor of *El Socialista* and *El Monitor*. Manuel Gomez Portugal, editor *El Instructor*, Aguas Calientes. Alcibiades Gonzalez, editor of *El Periodico Oficial*, Aguas Calientes. Miss Amalia Paz, Mrs. Arroyo de Anda, Miss Clara Mendizabal, Miss Rosa Paz, Mrs. Mendizabal, Mrs. Castillo Negrete de Romero. We earnestly trust the visit may prove of benefit alike to Mexico and the United States, and be the means of cementing more closely the bonds which should connect the two republics, though we are free to confess we take little stock in the gush and froth indulged in during their visit, and the prognostications so glibly put forth by our local orators as to the immediate results sure to flow from their junketing tour.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

AGNEW WELCH, Ada, Ohio, forwards a diploma for Normal University, which is by far the best specimen of typography received from his establishment.

J. OSCAR BURBANK, plain and ornamental printer, Manchester, New Hampshire, sends an attractive calendar, detached, for the last six months of 1885.

THE business card of Ahrens & Sherwood, artistic printers, Garrettsville, Ohio, in colors, is a very creditable production. The design is unique, and the effect is pleasing.

W. H. BESACK, of Washington, Kansas, sends a somewhat pretentious card, and one which shows he is not lacking in design. The

tints, however, are far too positive—a prevailing error—and the composition is weak and ineffective. The two lines of pen text for name and location are entirely out of character.

FROM W. G. Weeks, Delavan, Wisconsin, we acknowledge the receipt of several samples of commercial printing, executed by W. Donnell, in which a great deal of taste is displayed.

CLARK & SMITH, book and job printers, Hartford, Connecticut, send their business card, the main lines of which are set in arborette, and worked in blue and red. It is a very nicely balanced piece of work. The compositor is A. P. McQuaid.

WE acknowledge the receipt of several advance sheets of Department Titles, in colors, set for the specimen book of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, the composition and presswork of which is well nigh perfect, and reflect the highest credit on the artists who produced them—Messrs. Richardson and Blockbaum.

MESSRS. WELLS & RAFTER, Springfield, Massachusetts, send some exquisite specimens of embossed reception cards and programmes, the designs and execution of which are in keeping with the well earned reputation of this firm. They are alike chaste and refined, and we hope the apprentices who receive them will use them as models.

FROM the office of E. M. Bates, Beverly, Massachusetts, comes an assortment of cards, business and otherwise. The firm card, printed in drab, black, carmine and gold, is a very creditable piece of rule and border work, yet we think with a little careful remodeling the design could be made much more effective. Lack of positiveness or special feature is its main weakness. The reception card, in blue, gold and carmine, is, in our opinion, a much more effective and harmonious production.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

During the past month whatever change has taken place in the business outlook has certainly been for the better. Trade is still dull, but the feeling prevailing is one of hope; buyer and seller are equally cautious; only necessary orders are given, but their very necessity insures their safety. The following reports may be relied on as absolutely correct:

L. SCHAUPPNER & Co.—Business quiet.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY.—Business fair for this season of the year.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co.—Business pretty fair, with some large business orders.

CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING Co.—Business fair, with excellent fall prospects.

A ZEESE & Co.—Business quiet, but not more so than it generally is at this time of the year.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY Co.—Business somewhat quiet. Think prospects for fall trade encouraging.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY.—Business substantially unchanged. Hoping and waiting expresses the situation.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.—Have the usual midsummer dullness to report, yet have a number of small orders on hand.

HUKE & OSTRANDER.—Business during the past month has been fair. Could do more, but have no reason to complain.

SNIDER & HOOLE.—Trade as brisk as could rationally be expected for this season of the year. No predictions to make.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Business somewhat improved, though spasmodic. Receipts larger than for the month of June, 1884.

R. HOE & Co.—Business fair. Doing a good trade in the sale of large presses; otherwise there is little if any change to note from last report.

W. O. TYLER & Co.—Outlook for the future very good. Trade healthy, because purchasers are buying just what they need and can pay for.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co.—Business for June rather quiet, but fully equal to that of same month last year. Think an earlier fall trade than usual may be expected, but not of a booming character. Customers

who have recently been buying from hand to mouth will soon commence to purchase more freely.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.—A material improvement in business since last report, with good indications. Chicago business exceptionally good.

BLOMGREN BROS.—No reason to complain. Business as good as could be expected, considering the time of year. Very busy in the photo-engraving department.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.—No material change from last month. Country printers buying nothing but what is absolutely necessary. Prospects for fall trade encouraging.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE Co.—Business somewhat improved in certain branches. Country buyers still cautious, but look for a healthy fall trade. Enlarging their facilities in their press and electrotype workshops.

H. MCALLISTER & Co.—Prospects for fall trade exceedingly encouraging. Christmas orders booming. Stocks must be replenished this year. Will publish a large line of calendars and rich holiday cards.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER Co.—Have had a good trade for the past three months. Look forward to a brisk fall trade, with small profits, and no advance in prices. Look for a depressed condition of business during the vacation season at least.

UNION TYPE FOUNDRY.—Trade quiet, but all orders filled have been from cautious, reliable parties. Country printers say they have been holding back, but acknowledge they must shortly replenish their outfits. As an example, in a single western town requests for estimates have been received from three offices.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THERE are 72,726 printers, lithographers and stereotypers in the United States.

A NUMBER of female employes of the government printing-office have recently been furloughed.

THE printers of the New Orleans *Daily States* are on a strike, and that office has been declared unfair.

THERE are one hundred and forty-eight newspapers published in Nebraska, south of the Platte River.

IT is rumored that Gen. Butler is about to start a newspaper in New York in the interests of business men.

THE New York *World* now issues a Brooklyn, N. Y., morning edition, devoted exclusively to Brooklyn news.

AGENTS of the penitentiary printing establishment at Jefferson City, Mo., are scouring that state, soliciting jobwork.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE patent medicine firm has this season put out 13,000,000 circulars. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

THE office of the Portland *Advertiser* has been thoroughly remodeled, and is now one of the most conveniently arranged offices in Maine.

THE compositors of the New York *Herald*, *World*, *Journal* and *Times* have organized the New York Newspaper Base Ball League.

THERE are thirty-three "patent inside" printing-houses in the United States, twenty-five of which are located west of Philadelphia.

THE printers' scale at Pittsburgh, after some concessions on both sides, has been settled satisfactorily, and has gone into effect in all union offices.

GEO. W. CHILDS, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has been made an honorary member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 104, of Washington, D. C.

The New York *Herald* was fifty years old on the 6th of May. Its first number was issued May 6, 1835, when the population of New York City was only 270,000.

THE proprietors of the Galveston *Daily News*, which is credited as the largest and best paper in Texas, are building an office at Dallas for the purpose of printing a newspaper in that city. It is to be built after the model of their office in Galveston, which is said to be one of the

most convenient printing-houses in the country. Let the good work go on; the newspaper is the bulwark of our liberties, and marks the progressiveness of our country.

MR. W. E. SMART, who has for several years been employed on the Washington *National Republican* as stereotyper, has been appointed to a position in the stereotype department of the government printing-office.

THE prevailing style today for all invitation cards and notes, as in writing paper and business blanks, is severely simple. Plain white and black, without fancy lettering, is the only correct thing. So says the *Paper World*.

THE New York *World* has celebrated its second anniversary under Mr. Joseph Pulitzer as editor and proprietor. When he took hold of it in May, 1883, its circulation was 15,770. On the 10th of May, 1885, its circulation was 153,213.

VARIOUS changes have recently been made in the location of departments in the government printing-office. The supreme court room has been moved into the *Record* room, and the latter will move into the place made vacant when congress meets.

MRS. ANNA OTTENDORFER, late owner of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, received from the Empress of Germany an autograph letter and a silver decoration, as a recognition of her "humanitarian works," especially in favor of her countrymen and women in America.

AT the recent annual meeting of the New England Associated Press, held in Boston, the following officers were elected: President, W. W. Clapp; Secretary, R. M. Pulsifer; Executive Committee, W. W. Clapp, R. M. Pulsifer, A. P. Moore, J. L. Shipley and S. A. Hubbard.

THERE is considerable stir among the Massachusetts newspapers and job printers on account of a new scheme of utilizing convict labor at the Concord state prison. It is not only intended to publish a paper there, but job printing is being vigorously canvassed, at even below the cost of the stock to outside printers.

SEVERAL papers in Oregon take wheat in payment for subscriptions and advertisements, and their prospectus reads about like this: "The *Star of Empire* will be sent to any address for five bushels of No. 1 winter wheat. We have no use for any other kind. Reading notices inserted at the rate of two bushels an inch. Come on, noble farmers; our bin is nearly empty!"

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Lincoln Typographical Union, held June 21, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. Sullivan, president; Henry Scholl, vice-president; John McIntosh, secretary-treasurer; F. D. Perrin, corresponding secretary; H. G. Vines, sergeant-at-arms; F. L. Hansworth, C. T. Rewalt, Miss Lucy M. White, executive committee.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, New York, country printing-presses, medal of first-class; for two-revolution forward delivery printing-press, medal of first-class. Campbell Printing-Press & Manufacturing Company, New York, country printing-press, medal of second-class; two-revolution forward delivery press, for book and jobwork, medal of second-class.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*, of May 29, 1885.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—An employing printer in Delavan, Wisconsin, under date of July 7, writes: "Inclosed find draft for \$1.50, for which send THE INLAND PRINTER for one year to Will Donnell, Delavan, Wisconsin. He has completed his three years' apprenticeship, and on Monday, July 13, takes the foremanship of this office. He has attended to business very diligently, and has become an excellent printer. He is the first person that ever served a full apprenticeship in Delavan."

F. WESEL & Co., 11 Spruce Street, New York, have recently introduced an important improvement for printers, in their patented adjustable knee-screw composing stick, which they claim makes the stick perfectly true, and overcomes the annoyance of bad justification in making up. They have also patented the adjustable knee slot composing stick, which possesses the additional advantage that it enables the compositor to change his stick to half or any other measure without

changing the standard or column width. These improvements fill a "long felt want," and we advise all who feel interested in the same to write the manufacturers for a copy of circular just issued, which illustrates its merits.

THE well known Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready" Roller Composition has obtained such enviable prominence in the trade, that the firm has found it necessary to inform the craft that it is protected by patent, and have announced their intention to prosecute all makers, sellers, and users of any article sold under other names which infringes their patent. "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," and the necessity of such a warning speaks volumes for the goods.

THE "automatic compositor" is about to be put to a practical use in six of the largest newspaper offices in the country, and machines are now being constructed for that purpose. It is not a typesetting machine, but it takes the place of typesetters and typefounders, casting a solid line at a time and delivering it rapidly ready to print from. The machine costs \$500; is very simple; can be operated by an intelligent woman at \$3 a day, and will do the work of six compositors at \$4 a day each. I have seen it work, and it looks to me like a solution of the problem of cheap printing. It is not well adapted to anything but straight work, though.—*W. A. Croffut.*

FOREIGN.

IN thirty eight years the number of English daily papers has increased from fourteen to one hundred and seventy-nine.

BERLIN punch-cutters and typefounders are just now busy executing an order for Siamese types, given by the Siamese government. It is the first time such an order has been received in Germany.

MESSRS. JOHN FOSTER & SONS, of Preston, England, have just shipped one of their web printing-machines to the proprietors of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* and *Tribune*, which is capable of delivering 13,000 eight-page papers per hour.

AN Austrian paper manufacturer has succeeded in making Chinese paper, or at least a paper possessing the same qualities and color as the real Chinese. The Vienna Society of Reproductive Arts is already using it largely for its high-class prints.

THE *Journalist* says that A. Oakey Hall, formerly editor of the New York *Leader* and afterward mayor of New York, is said to have become disgusted with his legal practice at London, and to contemplate starting an American newspaper in that city.

TENDERS have been called for a seven-story building for the Brisbane (Queensland) Newspaper Company. A piece of land at the corner of Queen street and Edward street has been purchased by the same company for \$92,000, being at the rate of \$2,500 per foot.

THE latest reports of trade from the leading centers in Australia are bad. At Melbourne there were a large number of printers unemployed, the government office having recently discharged thirty hands. At Sydney and at Adelaide there were more workmen than work.

A NEW way to relieve the dreariness of inactive military life is shown by a journal, entitled *The Lancashire Lad*, which is entirely written, composed and printed at Quetta, on the Indian frontier, by the officers and men of the North Lancashire regiment, now stationed in that desert fortress. The literary contents are very creditable and the typography excellent.

A GERMAN school for bookbinders has been started in Gotha. The prospectus promises the encouragement of solid and tasteful handiwork, and its protection against the many imperfections and dangers of wholesale machine production. A practical binder has undertaken the instruction in the technicalities of the art, and other competent teachers will give lessons in drawing, style and ornamentation.

AN effort is about to be made in German Switzerland to induce local printers to replace the German types by Latin characters. The latter are already in use to a certain extent, both for periodicals and books; but there is still a strong bias in many quarters in favor of the former. As an argument in favor of the desired reform, it is mentioned that of the four hundred million persons which constitute the population of the world only about fifty-five million belong to the German races, and that even of these about one-half are perfectly familiar with the Latin

characters. A proposition has been made that Swiss printers should agree to uniformly adopt the Latin characters, both for books and newspapers, from a given date to be mutually agreed upon.

THE Manchester Coöperative Printing Society (Limited), a company conducted on genuine coöperative principles, have recently made a large extension of their works, and report a continued increase in trade. Additional machines have been laid down at a cost of £1,200. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of an agency in London. The bonus to workmen will probably be about 3 per cent on wages earned (£182 10s. 6d.).

A CHOICE specimen of the printer's art, with the title of "Le Livre de Demain" ("Tomorrow's Book"), is at present exciting attention in Paris. It is printed on various kinds of paper in different colored inks. The contents consist of selections in prose and verse, together with a popular account of inks, paper, and the art of typography. A marked peculiarity of the book is the endeavor to suit the paper and ink, and even the type, to the subject of the selection. The compiler, M. de Rochas, contends, for instance, that a love poem printed with light ink upon rose-colored paper is likely to make a far deeper impression than if it were printed with the ordinary black ink on white paper. Several poems and short stories are printed in accordance with this theory.

ELECTROTYPERS' SAW FOR FOOT OR STEAM POWER.



The accompanying engraving represents an improved saw table, adapted for foot or steam power, manufactured by C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 198 Clark street, Chicago. It is solidly mounted on an iron base, and is built of the best material. It has also tight and loose pulleys on its outer end for steam power, parallel and square gauges and other improvements.

THE Stonemetz Paper Folder Company, of Erie, Pa., has commenced action against the Brown Paper Folder Company, of the same city, for an infringement of the former's patent. Mr. Brown, whose name the objectionable folder bears, was employed by Mr. Stonemetz when the latter commenced to manufacture his folders, and the latter alleges that Brown's folder is so nearly a duplicate of his that there is nothing original in it, and that it is therefore an infringement.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the stationery and printing interests, granted by the United States Patent office, June 30, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

- 321,183.—Envelope-machine. L. P. Bouvier, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
 321,185.—Ink-stand. I. Brooke, Pottstown, Pa.
 320,956.—Paper-holder. C. E. Osgood and L. F. Longmore, Lowell, Mass.

ISSUE OF JUNE 2, 1885.

- 319,431.—Paper-feeding machine. R. J. Stuart, Poughkeepsie, New York.
 319,248.—Printing-machine beds. Mechanism for operating. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
 319,033.—Printing-press sheet-delivery mechanism. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF JUNE 9, 1885.

- 319,544.—Printers' Rollers. Machine for stripping. H. Baker, Catskill, N. Y.
 319,460.—Printing-machine sheet-delivery apparatus. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
 319,458.—Printing-press delivery apparatus. C. B. Cottrell.
 319,459.—Printing-presses. Chain and chain-guide for sheet-delivery apparatus for. C. B. Cottrell.

ISSUE OF JUNE 23, 1885.

- 320,891.—Paper-folding machines. Trimming device for. H. C. Stonemetz, Erie, Pa.

ISSUE OF JUNE 30, 1885.

No patents relating to the printing interest included in issue of June 30.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE dead letter office is a monument to the carelessness of the American people. The average number of letters received there daily is about 15,000.

A COMPANY to manufacture printing-presses to print on both sides, of the paper direct from the type, has been organized at Brockton, Mass., with \$150,000 capital.

It is estimated there are four hundred travelers, for German firms soliciting orders from British houses, for such things as labels for buttons and other gimcrackery.

THE late William Galignani left something more than \$600,000 for the erection and endowment of an asylum in Paris for distressed men of letters, booksellers, publishers, etc.

A GOOD DRYER FOR POSTER INKS.—Spirits of turpentine, one quart; balsam copaiba, six oz. Add a sufficient quantity of ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working. This compound is one of the best that can be used as a dryer; it brightens the inks, and makes them work freely.—*Press News*.

PAPER barometers were first introduced from Paris, and can be made from soaking the paper in a solution of chloride of cobalt. It then becomes hygroscopic. If it is now exposed to a current of air, it will change from blue to pink, according as the air becomes moist, retaining the blue as the moisture decreases.

PAPIER-MACHÉ matrices for stereotyping are made by moistening several sheets of rather stout tissue paper with very thin size, and then beating or pressing these sheets down upon the face of the type. The paper is kept in contact with the face of the type under pressure while the matrix is dried on a steam heated table.

A PATENT has been issued to Ludevig Piette, of Austria-Hungary, for an apparatus for and method of coloring paper in endless rolls, which consists in passing the paper through a bath of the coloring fluid, so as to thoroughly impregnate the paper, removing the surplus color by pressure, and then drying the paper in the usual manner.

BLOTTING paper, saturated with a solution of oxalic acid and dried, will not only absorb the ink of a blot, but will remove the blot itself, if the ink does not contain indigo or aniline color. It might be dangerous in removing signatures from important papers, but the trace of the writing will remain, and can be made legible by adding ferrocyanide of potassium or gallic acid.

THE Fall Mountain Paper Co. is placing in one of their mills what is believed to be the largest paper machine in the country. It is to be a Harper Fourdrinier machine over 150 feet long. The drive-rolls are 54 inches in diameter and over 90 inches long. This machine is

designed for news paper, and makes three sheets at one time. It will cost about \$20,000, and is a good representative of the enterprise that sets it in operation.—*Bellows Falls Times*.

THE New Zealand government offers a bonus of £500 for the production of the first 50 tons of printing-paper made by machinery permanently established and working in the colony. This bonus is to be paid to the producer who effects the first *bona fide* sale of the amount of printing paper specified. They also offer a bonus of £300 for the first 50 tons of good, marketable starch, manufactured in the colony of New Zealand. Notice of intention to claim must be given in writing to the colonial secretary not later than the 30th of June, and claim must be made before December 31, 1885.

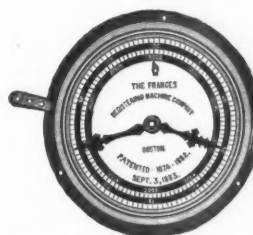
THE *Printers' Register*, of London, gives the following recipe for making rollers: Five pounds genuine Irish glue, 1¼ gallon of black treacle, ½ pound India rubber dissolved in alcohol, 1 ounce Venice turpentine, 6 ounces glycerine, 2 ounces strong vinegar. Soak glue over night and drain in the morning by means of a covered colander for one hour. Boil treacle and skim for twenty minutes. Add the india rubber, and stir until it combines with the treacle. Add glue and boil for forty minutes, occasionally stirring the mass. Put in Venice turpentine and glycerine; boil six or seven minutes and pour out. But this process, however, requires great practical experience to be successful.

THE government method of cleaning brass deserves to be generally known. Dip the articles in a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one-half part sulphuric acid in a stone jar, and then into water, and rub them with sawdust. They at once take on a brilliant color. If the brass is greasy it should first be dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water, which so cuts the grease that the acid is enabled to act. Rusted steel, it is said, can be cleansed by washing with a solution of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium in two ounces of water and brushing with paste made of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium, half an ounce of castile soap, an ounce of whiting and water enough to make paste.—*Pacific Printer*.

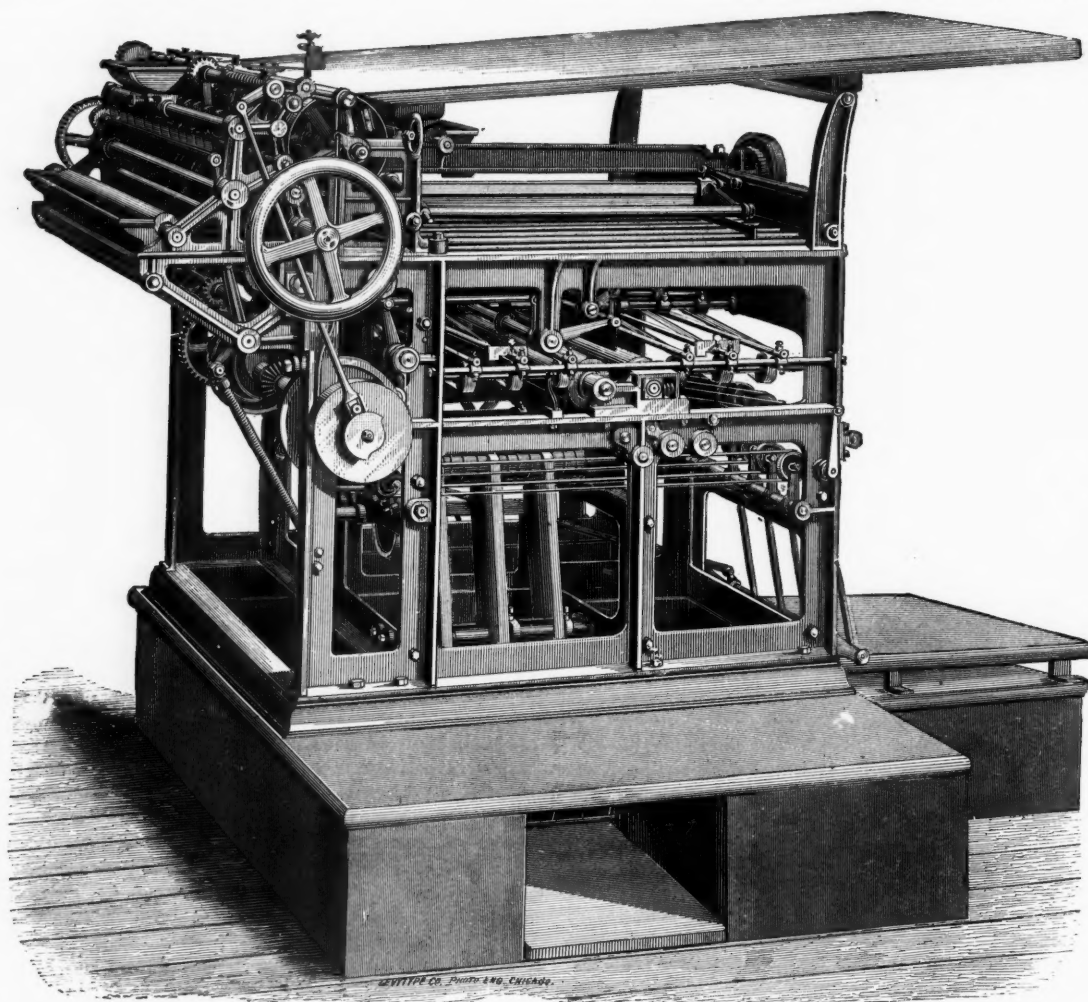
AN entirely new kind of bank note, printed in colors instead of the black and white of the Bank of England notes, is being prepared for issue by the Bank of Scotland. The promise to pay in the body of the note is surrounded on two of its sides by a broad ornamental band, and on the other two sides by a border in which the value of the note is printed a great number of times. On one border the seal and counter-seal of King William II. of Scotland are printed in brown on a yellow ground, and between them are the Royal arms on a blue ground. On the upper border are the arms of the bank in brown on a yellow ground, with the date of the establishment of the bank, 1695. The chief novelty of the new note is in its colors, which will of course make reproduction by photography impossible, and it is believed will prevent forgery. The paper on which the new note is printed is made by the same firm that produces the Bank of England note paper.

THE FRANCES REGISTERING MACHINE CO'S REGISTER.

COUNTING TO 10,000. PRICE, \$5. OFFICE OF COMPANY, 194 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.



This machine was first brought out about eight months ago, and five hundred are now in use. Put up in a manner applicable to any machine imparting motion, especially printing-presses. Inclosed in a dust tight nickel case, 3½ inches across, 1½ inches high, and fitted to lock, guaranteeing a perfect register.



NEW FOLDING-MACHINE.

The illustration herewith represents a new style folding-machine, which will do a great range of work, in fact, almost any kind of folding that is usually done in a bindery or publishing house. Any size, from the largest down to the smallest sheets, can be run at a speed limited only by the capacity of the feeder. Newspapers, eight or sixteen pages, can be run on this machine, and make either three or four folds, with three and four fold deliveries. It will fold, paste, and trim a sheet, top, bottom and sides, or, pasting and trimming apparatus can be used or not at will. These machines can be seen at any of the following offices, to whom the manufacturers refer. R. R. Dornelly & Sons, *Western Rural* office, *Demokrat* office, Rand, McNally & Co., Methodist Book Concern, Chicago. Methodist Book Concern (two machines), Sullivan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. B. Burford, Central Printing Co., Indianapolis, Indiana; Evangelical Association, *Ohio Farmer*, Cleveland, Ohio; *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield, Ohio; *Review and Herald*, Battle Creek, Michigan; *Pacific Press*, Oakland, California; *Argonaut*, San Francisco, California, and many others. They are fully guaranteed in every way. For further information address the manufacturers, Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 west Monroe street, Chicago, who also build all the latest and most improved electrotypes and stereotype machinery. Send for their new catalogue, which is just out.

PALMER & REY, typefounders, San Francisco, have just completed the largest order for type ever cast by any foundry on the Pacific coast. It is for the state printing-office, Sacramento, of which Col. J. J. Ayres is superintendent, and amounts to over six tons.

POINTS ABOUT PAUSES.

THE ABILITY TO PUNCTUATE AN ART NOT EASILY ACQUIRED.

Judge Jeffrey, the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, prided himself upon his ability in punctuating. Lord Cockburn said of him: There was no one of his friends of his later acquisition for whom he had greater admiration or regard than Lord Macaulay. This judge, of 74, revised the proofsheets of Macaulay's first volumes of the history of England with the diligence and minute care of a corrector of the press toiling for bread, not merely suggesting changes in the matter and the expression, but attending to the very commas and colons—a task which, though humble, would not be useless, because it was one at which long practice had made him very skillful; indeed, he used to boast that it was one of his peculiar excellencies. On returning a proof to the editor of the *Review*, he says:

"I have myself rectified most of the errors, and have made many valuable verbal improvements in a small way. But my great task has been with the punctuation, on which I have, as usual, acquitted myself to admiration. And indeed this is the department of literature in which I feel that I most excel, and on which I am therefore most willing to stake my reputation!"

Dean Alford flattered himself that he was able to punctuate. "I have some satisfaction in reflecting," he says, "that in the course of editing the Greek text of the New Testament, I believe I have destroyed more than a thousand commas which prevented the text being properly understood." To this Mr. Washington Moon retorted that the great enemy to understanding the dean's sentences was the want of commas. —*All the Year Round*.

PRINTING-PRESSES AT THE EXPOSITION.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, under date of June 28, writes as follows, regarding the award of the gold medal to the Cottrell "front delivery," two-revolution press:

"There was, perhaps, no portion of the great exposition so interesting to all classes of people as the machinery department, so lifelike were the performances of the various machines, and none more so than the printing-presses. They, indeed, seemed to be endowed with the power of human discrimination, so perfectly and accurately did they do the work required of them. Particularly noticeable in this line was the *front delivery two-revolution* printing-presses, and the *new improved air spring* country press, both the production of the well known manufacturers C. B. Cottrell & Sons, of New York and Chicago, and to which the unbiased jurors awarded the two first prizes for printing machinery—an honor fairly won, without the use of elaborate printed matter or profuse advertisements, or any means whatever other than the display of the presses in charge of a comparatively inexperienced man, but the unequalled manner in which they did their work and the superb finish of the machines were sufficient evidence to the jurors that they deserved the well earned prizes. This should forever settle all questions of superiority, and put an end for all time to the ridiculous practice of issuing challenges for a test, so frequently indulged in by some manufacturers, whose only object is to attract attention to their own wares, knowing full well that no first-class house can afford to notice the attacks of a concern, the reputation of whose goods is not equal to their own. In view of these facts the decision of the judges must be accepted as final, and those who have come off second best will have very little to gain by making light of a victory that was fairly won and well deserved. This is not only the decision of the jurors, but also of every unprejudiced person who witnessed the working of the different presses in competition.

A NEW JOB CASE—PERFECTION AT LAST.



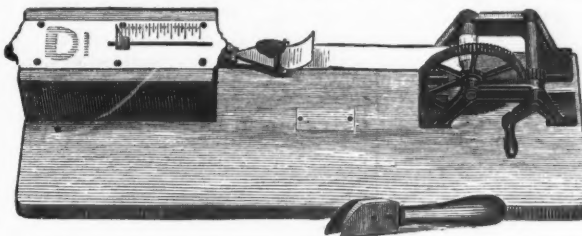
THE MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO., manufacturers of printing materials and wood type, at Middletown, New York, have just brought out a new job case, which is perfection itself, and meets a positive demand of the trade. It is made full size only, and combines two cases in one, permitting the laying of caps, small caps, and lower case letters in one case, in the usual order, without mixing. It is a great economizer of space and expense. In ordering, call for "The Middletown Job Case." This firm is also making artists' wood goods, such as polished and oiled palettes, in all woods, polished panels, easels, etc., etc.

GUSTAV W. SEITZ, of Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, has invented and patented a new and simple bronzing apparatus, by which the bronzing powder is not used as hitherto usual, but is printed or rolled on the wet print by means of a printer's common composition roller. A roller of felt takes the powder from a receptacle and carries it to the composition roller, whereon several polished metal rollers do the work of distribution and polishing. There is no dust, and of course no loss of powder, nor is the health of the workpeople injured by it.

THE editor of a Buffalo newspaper recently asked the subscribers to name the ten most important inventions of all time. More than eight hundred answers were received, and the ten inventions receiving the most votes were: The telegraph, printing-press, steam engine, cotton gin, telephone, mariner's compass, gunpowder, sewing machine, telescope and photography. Twenty-one votes were in favor of the steamboat, six for paper, two for timepieces, and only one for the ocean cable.

THE ELDRIDGE PAPER-TESTER.

The cut below represents a recently invented paper tester, which, it is claimed, possesses many special advantages over those now in use, among which are that it has no intricate parts to get out of order, registers in pounds to the inch of paper, and gives actual results to a fixed standard. It gives the strength of the paper either way of the grain.



A gripper, attached to a spring balance, receives one end of a strip of paper, a thumb-screw being used for tightening the grip. The other end of the paper is passed around a roller at the other end of the tester. A small, toothed wheel, intermeshing with the gears on the roller, which holds the paper, is actuated by means of a handle, and by winding up on the roller that portion of the paper intermediate to the holding device takes the strain. When the paper breaks, the exact number of pounds of pressure is registered on the scale. The machine is about twenty inches long, by six wide, and weighs six pounds. Mr. H. P. Eldridge, of 20 Beekman street, New York, is the manufacturer. Price, \$15.

TO CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

During the past month we have received several postals unfilled, accompanied with the announcement, "State of trade same as last month." Now, as these reports are published for the exclusive benefit of the craft, *without cost*, we think the least the officials receiving the cards can do is to fill them up properly before returning. We have no time to refer to the "last report," and in the future all communications of this character will be ignored. Secretaries can govern themselves accordingly.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on (Sunday) morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16. Jobwork good, and subs can find work.

Austin.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 42½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Our advice is, stay away from Austin, men loafing now.

Boston.—State of trade, bad; prospects, none; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 30 to 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 and upward. Cut-down in book offices has not been settled yet. Keep away.

Bradford.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. No difficulty existing, but the supply is equal to the demand.

Buffalo.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, uninviting; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Trouble is expected, so all good union men should stay away, for the present.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. No difficulty, but plenty of help at present.

Chicago.—State of trade, duller than ever; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No difficulty existing, but our advice to printers in quest of employment is, stay where you are.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No difficulty.

Cleveland.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, \$12 to \$15. No inducements to come here can be offered, although there is a fair amount of work to be done. There are plenty of hands to do it. There is no existing difficulty, though compositors employed on city directory asked advance from 35 to 40 cents, on account of lean nature of the work, which was refused, whereupon they quit work, and their places were soon filled.

Council Bluffs.—State of trade, dull; prospects, a little better; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per

week, \$14 to \$17. There are more printers here now than there is work for. About half of those who come through this city get a day or two's work, the rest get nothing.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very flattering; composition on morning papers, bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty, but printers enough here already to fill all demands.

Denver.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. The market for printers in this city is overstocked.

Des Moines.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The *Leader* office is barred.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. No difficulty, but plenty of men here already.

Dubuque.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 26½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12. No difficulty existing, but pretty well supplied with subs.

Elmira.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. There are a number of men already here who have to be satisfied with one or two days' work per week.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Give Evansville a wide berth.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, at a standstill; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13. Plenty of printers here at present. At our last meeting *The Eagle* office was taken into the union.

Hartford.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. Quite a number of printers in this city will be idle till fall.

Helena.—State of trade, fair; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Montana is well supplied with printers. Our territory is apparently supporting all the newspapers that possibly could live. Blanket sheets filled with stereotype plates are injuring our trades people.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Stay away till fall. Non-union men not wanted.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Knoxville.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Not an opportune time to come, as transient printers are numerous here.

La Fayette.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Leadville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$26. Plenty of printers already here to supply the demand.

Leavenworth.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers per week, \$15 to \$18.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business is generally good, jobbing especially.

Little Rock.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Would advise printers to stay away at present.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, rather dubious; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$12.

Louisville.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Union printers will not be turned away with good cheer. Seemingly the trade is supplied, but all who come will be dealt with fairly.

Memphis.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Keep away.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers,

per week, \$14 to \$18. Sixteen compositors were laid off on directory this week. They are leaving.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. After the fourth of July business men expect the usual two months' dullness, and it will affect the printing business, of course.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, extremely poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Keep away. Supply more than demand.

Montreal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

New Haven.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. All the men already here who are needed. The three morning papers are non-union, and are closed.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Stay away; rat offices are as numerous as union offices in Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. This city is crowded with subs, and work is scarce. The scale, after a few concessions on both sides, has been adopted.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no improvement; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Supply of printers exceeds demand.

Quebec.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; wages, per week, \$7 and upward. Enough of printers here to fill all demands.

Sacramento.—State of trade, no improvement; prospects, poor for the summer; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Keep away.

Salt Lake.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 and 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. Plenty of printers here at present.

San Antonio.—State of trade, ordinary; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$25. Keep away just now. Offices are buying new material, and will inform compositors when there is a chance.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, on the improve; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Everything going on smoothly.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, correspondingly poor; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Please stay away from here, and we will announce any improvement in business. We have some difficulties of long standing and we are now endeavoring to remedy them.

St. Joseph, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 27½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Good, sober men usually find work here. The *Evening News* which still refuses to pay fair wages is being boycotted.

St. Louis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no improvement till September; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Accept rural situations during the summer, unless willing to risk your chance in an overcrowded city, for while the daily paper offices are open to all who have cards, there is really no inducement here at present.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Do not come to the Northwest, as we are crowded. The summer tourist is with us and subs are plenty.

Syracuse.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$13. At a special meeting of the union, on the 21st ult., the constitution was revised. No material changes were made in the same. It was agreed to pay \$50 for the burial of all printers in good standing for the period of six months. No difficulty, but plenty of printers here already.

Tacoma, W. T.—State of trade, dull; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Topeka.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no improvement before September; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job and book printers, \$15 per week. We are still boycotting the *Commonwealth* office.

Troy.—State of trade, fair; prospects, no chance of immediate improvement; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 32 cents; book and job printers, \$16 per week. We are battling with the plate system, but expect to win. We have plenty of local subs for all the work there is to do.

Washington.—State of trade, slight improvement; prospects, fair; composition on morning and evening papers and bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, 30 cents per hour. Avoid this city until congress meets.

Wheeling.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. Keep away at present, as we have an overflow of subs.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Give us a wide berth, as the *Times* has suspended, leaving us only one paper in the union.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—An established job office with a paying run of work, in a growing town of 6,000, in Nebraska. Office is complete, with steam power; material well selected and in splendid condition. Price given on application. Correspondence solicited only from those who have money, and mean business. Good reasons for selling. A good opening for a good printer. Address BARGAIN, care of Marder, Luse & Co., Nos. 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

JOB OFFICE FOR SALE.—A good opportunity for one or two parties to step into a long established business. Office cost over \$8,000. Will sell for \$4,500 if sale can be made before October. Failing health and a desire to change climate cause for selling. Office is complete for job and newspaper work. Has large and good fonts of nonpareil, brevier and long primer body letter; 200 fonts job type; cabinets, stands, cuts, rules, furniture, etc.; 2 quarto Peerless jobbers; 1 Cottrell pony cylinder; 1 Potter cylinder, 24 by 36; paper cutter; card cutter, etc.; safe, engine and boiler; heated by steam; sublet part of building, which gives rent free with a profit. Business paid over \$4,000 profit each year for the past two years. City has over 100,000 inhabitants. Address communications to THE INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

PRICE 25 CTS.—"JUST WHAT WAS NEEDED."—MAILED free. The "Printer's Ready Reckoner," compiled by a job printer. For ascertaining the cost of stock used on small jobs; giving the weight of ream and cost per pound ream, and quire. Will save its cost in one week. H. G. BISHOP, 549 Pearl street, New York City.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A writer of ability, and one thoroughly qualified to take the editorial management of a weekly newspaper, about to be established in one of the most prosperous towns in Michigan.—For particulars, apply to A. C. Cameron, INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

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Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

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 Sixty John Street, New York, manu-
 facture fine Printing Ink of all colors,
 and many of the best printers give their
 goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing
 Material everywhere.

Blomgren
Bros. & Co.

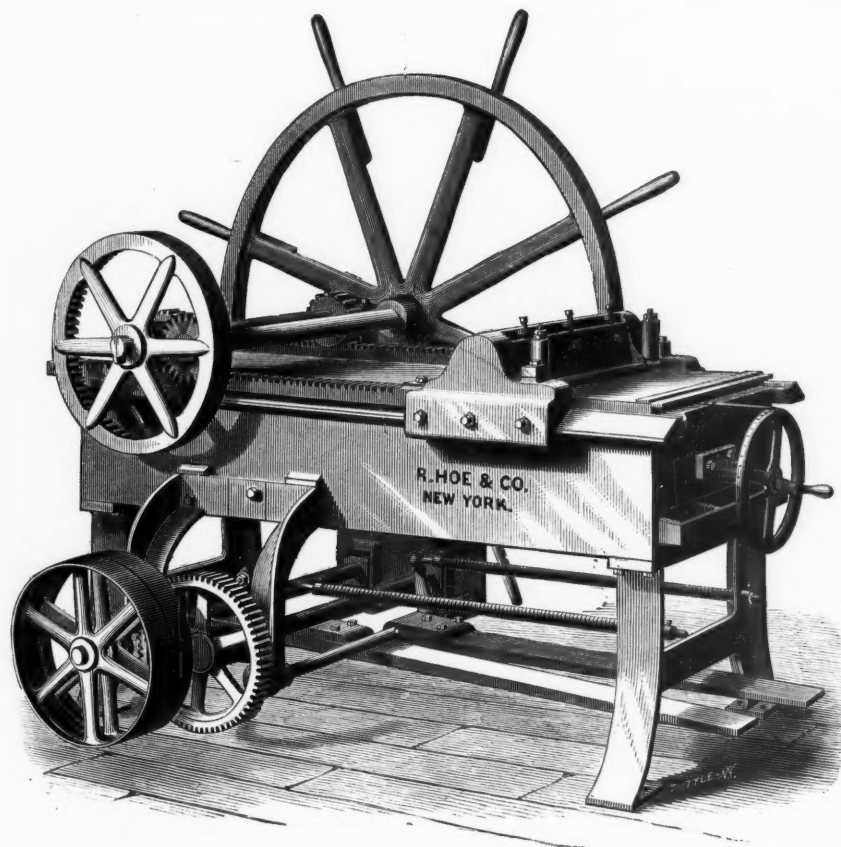
USE THE JARK
ELECTRIC LIGHT EXCLUSIVELY
NOT DEPENDENT ON THE SUN

ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING
WAX-ENGRAVING

CHICAGO

162 & 164 S. CLARK ST.

The illustration depicts a woman in classical attire, seated and holding a large, ornate scroll. The scroll contains the text 'ELECTROTYPING', 'STEREOTYPING', 'PHOTO-ENGRAVING', and 'WAX-ENGRAVING'. A banner draped across the top of the scroll reads 'USE THE JARK ELECTRIC LIGHT EXCLUSIVELY NOT DEPENDENT ON THE SUN'. The woman is positioned on the left side of the advertisement, with her body angled towards the right. The background is dark, and the entire advertisement is framed by a decorative border.



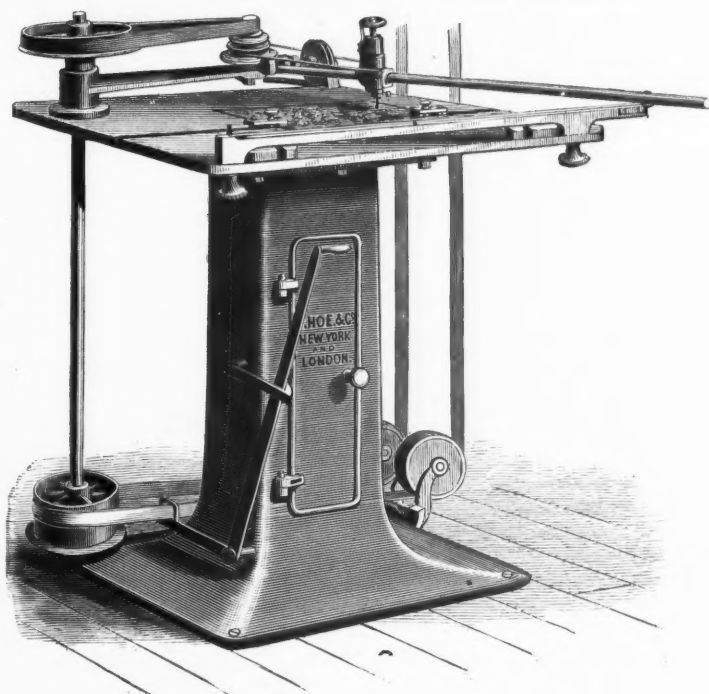
R. Hoe & Co.

POWERInclinedPlaneShavingMachine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.
Routing
Machine.

This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

199-201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO,

TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

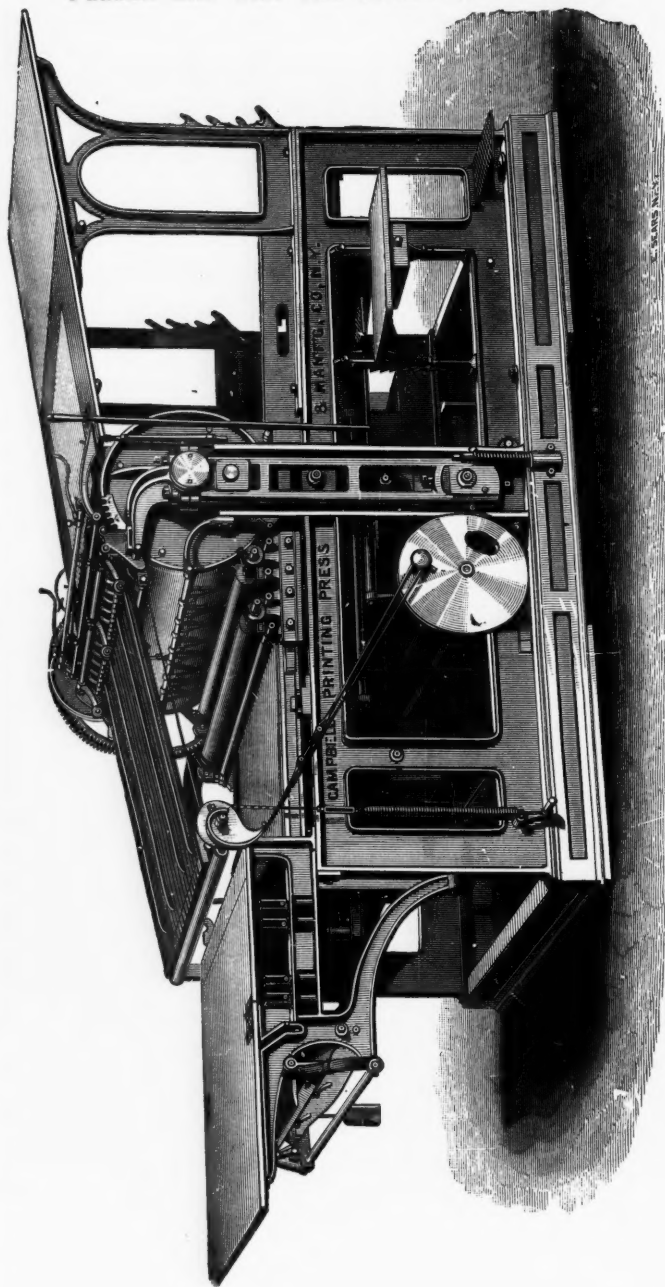
Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED
CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND
TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT
TO GET AT.

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.
PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York Office, 160 William Street.

306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.